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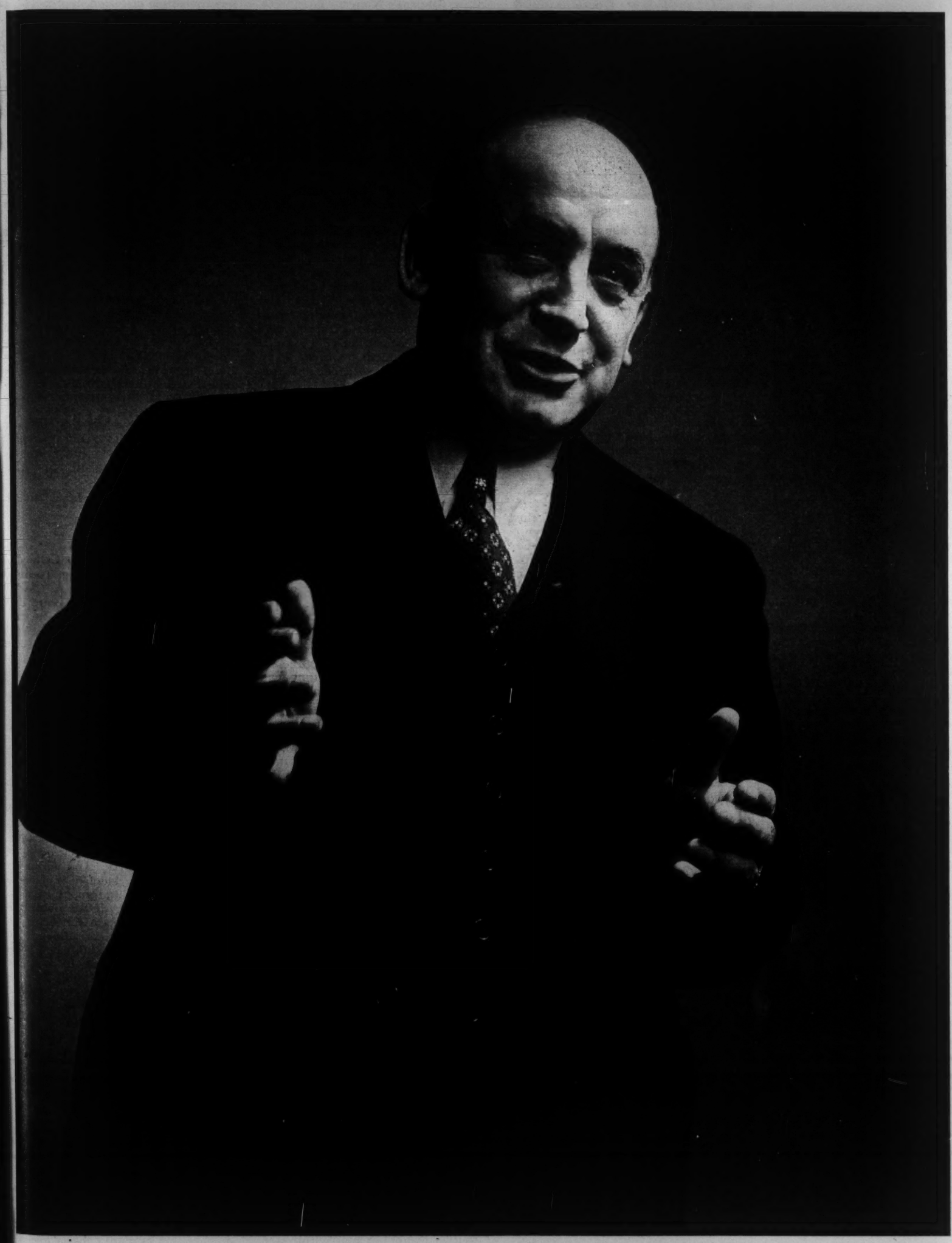

—Photo by Karsh.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Ottawa and Queen's Park

THE extraordinary and highly significant political situation which was noted during the Hepburn regime at Queen's Park is again making itself evident—the situation, that is to say, in which the real opposition to the Dominion Government tends to proceed from a provincial Government rather than from another party in the Dominion Parliament. In the Hepburn case a Liberal provincial party opposed, and joined itself with the provincial Conservatives in opposing, the Liberal Dominion Government. In the present case a Conservative provincial party opposes the Liberal Dominion Government which has secured, on the issue in question, the support of practically all the Dominion Conservatives. In other words party lines have ceased to run across the provincial boundary. Both federal and provincial partisans will on occasion desert their natural allies.

None of the Progressive Conservatives at Ottawa voted against the baby bonus bill, though twenty-two of them voted in favor of the right of one of their number to call it a bribe. But Mr. Drew, a Progressive Conservative at Queen's Park, is going to fight it from the drop of the hat. The significant thing is that he does not feel restrained, any more than Mr. Hepburn did, by consideration for the position of those who at Ottawa bear the same party label as his own. What effect this is all going to have on party discipline and solidarity and responsibility we have no idea. It will, of course, be nothing new for provincial elections to be fought on federal issues; what is new is to have them fought on a federal issue on which the provincial party differs from the federal party.

Mr. Drew claims, it is true, a constitutional ground for objecting to the baby bonus, but his arguments against it go far beyond that ground (in which the Ottawa Prog. Cons. agreed with him) and attack every one of the reasons for which it was supported by the Opposition at the capital. His constitutional case seems to us to be far from strong, and we do not even know how he proposes to get it into the courts. It is possible for an Ontario premier to wish that there were a disposition in the B.N.A. Act preventing money raised by taxation in Ontario from being handed out in bonuses in Quebec; but it is quite another thing to find any single word in the Act to prohibit it.

← SENATOR BOUCHARD

A sketch of Hon. T. D. Bouchard by Corolyn Cox appears on page two.

Depression Gleanings

CANADIAN exports after reaching a peak in November 1928 slumped violently from that date for a long period, and the 12-month "moving average"—a charming statistical device—fell from about 118 millions in October to 55 millions in March 1931, and went on falling. That was what brought to Canada the Great Depression. The stock market resisted for a year, but was smashed, by the overwhelming force of reduced income from exports, in September 1929, and the common stock index fell from about 218 to 92 in a year and a half. These movements are vividly shown in a series of graphs by Mr. Gilbert Jackson in a pamphlet entitled "Sidelights on the Great Depression".

Part of his purpose is to suggest that the banks did not actually curtail borrowings until April 1930, when the disposition to borrow was already gravely diminished anyhow. But the actual peak in current loans, as the unadjusted figures show, was in October 1929, only a month after the stock-market peak, and it is only by ironing out this peak by averaging the

(Continued on Page Three)

NAME IN THE NEWS

Outspoken French Senator Takes All Canada for his Homeland

By COROLYN COX

AT LONG last a voice has risen to give full honor to the French-speaking people of Canada in general, Roman Catholics of Quebec in particular. It isn't that the voice of Telesphore Damien Bouchard has been still in the past. His words of today are not a flash in the pan, but the culmination of years of steady drive for education, free speech and broad Catholicism. Now, however, the Hon. T. D. Bouchard speaks in English in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa, instead of exclusively in French either in St. Hyacinthe or in Quebec City. His voice reaches the far corners of Canada, from ocean to ocean, from Arctic Circle to 49th parallel. Indeed, his words are certainly being heard in Mexico and South America, throughout the United States—and in Rome.

In his maiden speech in the Senate, Bouchard brought back into Dominion public affairs the spirit and crusading courage of Laurier. The public, both French and English-speaking, is apt to forget, now that all the statues are placed and the portraits hung, that Sir Wilfrid began against clamorous opposition his work of establishing real unity between the two races of Canada. Bouchard has called attention publicly to clamorous voices, which he estimates represent a small numerical section of French Roman Catholics, but which have become so strident that unless the right-thinking majority gather together openly to denounce them, their influence is likely to become dangerous. The reason why it would become dangerous, he explains, is that it is part of a world-wide movement, fostered deliberately, working diligently. Today an age-old issue is again up for decision, and it doesn't concern Quebeckers and Roman Catholics alone.

The Temporal Power

Present particular world movement, of which Bouchard sees the operations of a small group within the Jacques Cartier Society of Quebec Province as a part, is known as "Christus Rex." The issue is the same old one — temporal power of the clerics.

Accused of bringing shame upon "his people" by bringing up Quebec's difficulties among the English-speaking in Ottawa, Senator Bouchard followed his earlier remarks with these resounding phrases, uttered in English in the Senate Chamber—"When a French Canadian speaks in the Senate, he speaks in his proper home. The country for a French Canadian, as well as for a Canadian of any other descent, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I am here in my home and I don't think I insulted my Province. My national family is the Canadian family, and when I speak here I speak to my brothers."

Who is Telesphore Damien Bouchard is a question that will soon be adequately and widely answered. The doughty little Quebec Senator has just completed the first book of his memoirs, a piece of Victor Hugo-esque writing likely to take its place in enduring French literature. No "pretty" handicraft - style affair, "Early Struggles," memories of the Watercarrier's grandson, gives a racy, vividly living picture of his home town (*née* "Little Maska," later piously rechristened Saint Hyacinthe) of the individual characters who composed its citizenry and of the realistic politics in which it was steeped. The whole is woven into the life fabric of a ragged little boy from Lower Town who rose to provincial fame and landed in the Senate in Ottawa.

Right from the bottom came Telesphore Damien, one of the "Québennes," as they were dubbed, who inhabited the Haymarket district of his village. His father, working as a skilled leather cutter in the Côté shoe factory on a wage of nine dollars a week, fathered seven children, lost four and their mother as well, in the extravagant toll death could take under the then existing sanitary and economic conditions. T. D. began his earning as a very small urchin permitted to collect bagsful of rags and bones about the yards of the well-to-do members of the community who knew his father. He soon launched into his own business operations, first by backing a youthful marble shooting expert against all comers, then in a modest traffic in amateur cigarette manufacure. When his pal urged him to launch out into illicit distilling of alcohol, he stuck to the straight and narrow!

When his father married again Bouchard acquired a devoted second mother, and her "dot" set the family up in a corner "pub".

Ugliness, poverty, gruelling hard work and tough breaks of every description surrounded Bouchard's early years. All that is frankly registered in his memoirs. But through it all runs a growing spirit, humor, love of people and enduring passion of the true Quebecker for the beautiful physical Canada, her rivers and trees, meadows and wild flowers. Bouchard also loved political battle, with acute comprehension of the finesse with which it was fought in his unique Province. His attachment to the "Reds" was early fashioned, has never broken since.

Bouchard is a deeply religious man, and thereby hangs the tale of his numerous brushes with the church authorities of his Province. Unimpressed by pomp, supernatural manifestation or assumption of infallibility in temporal matters, wherever he has found it among the clerics of his Province, Bouchard has combatted it. The principle of "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's" is something he considers he understands well enough to go to the mat with any man, clerical or otherwise, and he is prepared to follow through authority unto Rome itself, if necessary, in order that what he considers the right and broad spirit of his Church shall be upheld.

Bouchard got his education the hard way, managed to achieve his B.A. from the Seminary of Saint Hyacinthe in 1902 when he was 21 years of age. His first newspaper job brought him one dollar a week as editor of a weekly organ! When he switched to edit the daily *L'Union*, at four dollars a week, he was worse off per issue, and couldn't collect his pay! In 1903 he acquired the paper himself by the process of applying his unpaid salary and borrowing two hundred dollars. He later changed its name to *Le Clairon*, owned and edited it until in 1927 he gave it to his daughter, Cecile-Ena, currently Major Bouchard of the WAAC.

Mayor for 25 Years

Bouchard was made Municipal Councillor of St. Hyacinthe in 1905, thereafter remained continually in public office. Elected Mayor of his town in 1917, he has retained that position to date, except during the years 1930-32. He went into the Quebec Legislature in 1912, and with the exception of the years 1919 to 1923, kept his seat until he resigned on his appointment to the Senate on March 4 of this year. He was Deputy Speaker from 1923 to 1930, Speaker from 1930 to 1935, sworn in as first Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce in 1935. In the first Godbout Cabinet he was Minister of Lands and Forests, Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce. After that Government's defeat he acted as parliamentary leader of the Liberal Opposition. On re-election of the Godbout Government in 1939 he was made Minister of Roads and Public Works, gave up Public Works in 1942, but retained Roads until he went to the Senate.

When Godbout's Government took over Montreal Light, Heat & Power

Photo by Karsh.

Hon. T. D. Bouchard

Co., Bouchard was chosen first Chairman of the newly created Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission. This is the post from which he was dismissed as a repercussion to his maiden speech in the Senate. He bears no resentment toward Mr. Godbout for dismissing him, however. The fact that his former chief was compelled to take this action seems to Bouchard ample proof that it was high time his frank speech was made.

They say you can't fight a corporation. Senator Bouchard is out to fight a proposed corporation — the Corporative State that has been suggested for the Province of Quebec. His fight isn't new. After all, it was Bouchard who sweated through the freeing of Quebec farm lands, culminating in the establishment of the National Syndicate for the Redemption of Seigneurial Rents, in 1935, with Bouchard as Chairman ever since. He points out that since the post has carried hard work but no salary, he has not been thrown out of it in the present crisis in his affairs!

Helper of Others

Bouchard knows his onions. He made himself some money in real estate, bought a block of St. Hyacinthe land that he subdivided into house lots at a tidy profit. He is director of not one company anywhere. He isn't by any means a millionaire, has never learned to live extravagantly, spent more money helping others than enhancing his own setting. He has no "face" to lose in the fight he has undertaken. His permanent position in the Senate supplies a platform that cannot be taken from him. He was born a Roman Catholic, IS a Roman Catholic, and intends to die one. He is convinced that his views are supported, if not expressed, by a comfortable majority of the people of his province. He has voiced his present outlook in his own words in his Memoirs: " . . . A man who has the courage of his convictions, and works solidly and honestly, can arrive under a truly democratic regime at the highest positions in any sphere of activity, even in the province of Quebec, without having to deny one jot or tittle of his principles, no matter how advanced.

"It may be said that times have changed in the last quarter of a century; the wave of ecclesiastical interference in temporal affairs, which, under the cover of religion or of patriotism, is tending now to stifle liberty of opinion, was at that time (twenty-five years ago) far from having achieved the amplitude it has today. That may be, but progress is like a great clock of which the pendulum swings far to one side and then just as far to the other side, but still with each swing drives the hands a little further forward. It is often at the very moment when it looks as if it were on the point of stopping that its wheels, suddenly rid of a lot of clogging dust, start turning at greater speed than ever before."

Evidently our doughty little "brother," Senator Bouchard, proposes seriously to remove some of the clogging dust in Quebec! There is evidence that he will have many and willing hands to help him!

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Right of Secession: B.C. and the Orientals: CCF and Recall

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOU are playing with fire, so far as Ontario and the West are concerned, when you contend indifference regarding the right of Quebec to secede. True, Quebec would not gain economically, nor would Canada, but the French of Quebec are not now thinking either economically or as Canadians. Confederation originated in petty strife between Upper and Lower Canada, and now the same pretty strife threatens its undoing.

Secession would deprive Ontario of a free corridor to the sea. Quebec is enormously rich in hydro-electric power, giving her control of important industries. She has a large area of valuable agricultural land.

Quebec's divorce would cut Canada into three. The Maritimes would naturally follow Quebec's example and relieve themselves of the many trammels of Confederation—a contingency that in any case can only be averted by Ontario permitting Ottawa radically to change its attitude towards the sea-girt provinces.

H. K. S. HEMMING.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mr. Hemming seems to maintain the right of the Maritimes to secede while denying that of Quebec. Is there some moral difference, or is it just geographical?—Ed.

B.C. and Chinese

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERRING to Mr. Paton's very excellent letter in regard to the Japanese question, and your editorial footnote, I fail to follow your suggestion that, since we also oppose the admission of Chinese in British Columbia, our logic has somehow proved to be at fault. I am sure that very many of our citizens would appreciate being informed just why they can not, in perfectly good faith, and without any intellectual somersaults, or personal bias, continue to be opposed to the introduction of these, or any other unassimilable element. When introducing people to the family circle, one normally attempts to choose congenial types, able and willing to conform to one's own habits and standards.

It is no part of the average British Columbian's dream of the future to turn this country into a vast experiment in miscegenation, nor do we desire to establish any more little Tokyos, Cantons, or Calcuttas. We have trouble enough as it is.

The experience of eighty years tends to discourage the notion that any Oriental race can be effectively integrated with the life of this country. Whether this be due to insurmountable barriers of tradition and custom, or to racial bias on the part of one or both sides, is really immaterial.

The people of British Columbia have always opposed the immigration of both Japanese and Chinese to this country. Simply as a matter of self-preservation, and altogether apart from any threat of armed aggression or the political vagaries of the hour, they must continue to do so. If we should fail in this duty, the East will begin to see the point some day, but too late, I fear.

Vancouver, B.C. W. B. W. WOODWARD.

We were assuming that the people of British Columbia had withdrawn their absolute opposition to the admission of *all* Chinese into Canada. If they have not we fear they are going to have trouble, unless they are willing to accept the absolute exclusion of all Canadians from China.—Ed.

The Uniform History

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THOUGH as anxious as any for a better understanding between the French-speaking and English-speaking I am distressed to hear so much talk of history text-books "acceptable" to every province or to both Canada and the United States. In choosing text-books for the history classes of our own school we try to use the single criterion, truth. If historians permit themselves to be affected by any other consideration than truth it is surely a victory for the attitude of mind most conspicuously represented in Germany.

J. H. BIGGAR.
Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Cold Pogrom

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR admirable editorial on the denial of the franchise to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin merits much more consideration than was afforded it by the great dailies of this Dominion.

The Jews of the Province of Quebec in particular should be grateful, because they realize in what imminent peril that bill would have placed them had it not been modified.

However they are now faced by a greater peril. If the opposition groups succeed in defeating the present government and establish a Catholic Corporate State, they may be denied a livelihood simply by withholding from them membership in the corporations.

This was the method that pre-war Poland used in its "cold pogrom" and also the one Mussolini found effective in suppressing all opposition to Fascism.

Montreal, Que. L. P. SILVER.

CCF and Recall

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS ONE recently chosen CCF candidate in Trinity Riding, Toronto, I was interested in Mr. H. A. Clark's statement in your July 29 issue that every CCF candidate, before he gets backing, has to sign an agreement that he will resign his post, if the local CCF Committee wants him to.

This was not so in my case. I have talked to old stalwarts of the CCF, and they have never heard of it being done by the party in Ontario or elsewhere in Canada. Where did Mr. Clark get his information?

The truth is that alone of the three parties the CCF stands squarely behind the principle of economic and political democracy. Since it does not win elections with the aid of campaign contributions from corporations there is no possibility that the big fellow will wield a stick over the member or his party. And while the candidate who is elected is free to exercise his own judgment, and to follow the dictates of his own conscience, he maintains a sense of political responsibility to those who elected him. It is an established practice for CCF members to keep in close touch with their riding associations, and to make a report of their stewardship after each session, either to the association or (more commonly) to a public meeting of the electors.

Toronto, Ont. H. A. VOADEN.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

six months before and the six months after that Mr. Jackson is able to defer the decline until the next year. We are not convinced of the validity of this method; the peak unquestionably contains a seasonal element, but the proper correction is to find out how far the October figures vary from the year's average over a long period and then adjust them accordingly. The truth is that the banks had been trying to curtail all but their best loans for nearly a year before the loan peak was reached; and the peak was due to expanded borrowing on the very finest of security, to meet losses on more speculative holdings, at a time when the banks were still unable to call in more than a small percentage of their outstanding advances. Our conjecture is that they disliked the peak figure very much indeed, but were unable for the moment to avoid it.

The last of these twelve graphs should really have gone first. The total value of Canadian exports went on rising until the end of 1928, but that was on bulk. The price index of farm products began to decline in April 1928, and it was that that really gave the signal for disaster. A partial recovery in 1929 was illusory, and from then on the farmer was deeply impoverished and rapidly brought down everybody else. But it was of course the export market that caused the slump in farm prices.

Verbal Buzz-bombs

STEPHEN LEACOCK once remarked, in effect, that we shall have to give up thinking of democracy as something in which every citizen must have an opinion on every subject which nobody but an expert can understand, and the most numerously supported opinion must win out. The Bretton Woods conference seems to us to bear out his theory. A vast number of Americans got their ideas of what the conference was about from columnists such as "Beachcomber", who wrote of it thus:

"What is actually going on is a preliminary discussion to determine the degree of financial flexibility possible in an international sense. The nature of the consultative machinery can only be re-defined by a quantitative and qualitative approach to the means to be employed. The interchangeability of quota-potentialities is only one of the problems to be adjusted in the light of conflicting interests. Meanwhile the suggested suspension of short-term currency transactions looks to me suspiciously like an attempt by the advocates of a re-expanded note circulation to block the consolidation of combined stock units without warning the clearing houses."

And there are people who pity the British because they have to put up with buzz-bombs!

Reformed Capitalism

IT WOULD surely be better for Mr. Bracken's chances in the coming election if he would be a little more explicit about the nature of the "reformed capitalism" which he advocates. In what concrete and comprehensible respects does it differ from the unreformed capitalism which the unregenerated and non-Progressive Conservative party of pre-Winnipeg days used, we fear, to favor? There were moments in Mr. Bracken's broadcast when we almost felt convinced that he had been drinking at the same fountain—of New Democracy—as that from which Mr. Bennett derived the inspiration for his three famous broadcasts, a fountain never famed for any limpid clarity in its waters.

Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, now one of Mr. Bracken's foremost aides, is a practical business man, and is much more concrete and less woolly. He wants government "to stimulate, encourage and regulate private enterprise". He cites the Tennessee Valley Authority—omitting, naturally enough, the fact that unreformed capitalists and unregenerate private enterprisers spent years denouncing that project as the last word in that infamous business, "planning", and many of them still regard its authors as traitors to American liberty. Presumably if Mr. Bracken and Mr. Macdonnell have their way the Progressive Conservative party can be relied upon not to oppose, and if in power even to introduce, Canadian equivalents to the T.V.A., in which the government will use its authority "to see that there is a balanced development, and that no one industry goes ahead in an ill-judged and ill-balanced development, regardless of the development of other industries". This is reformed capitalism indeed, for the old unreformed capitalism held that any industry should "go ahead" if it looked like showing a profit, and any other industry should stay behind if it didn't. We hope that this is part of the reform that Mr. Bracken has in mind, but we fancy that some of the less Progressive Conservatives are going to be very suspicious of it.

"WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN WILL WEAR"

—*Copyright in all Countries.*

"Voice of the People"

A LARGE percentage of the 465,000 Canadians of German origin (many of whom still speak German) proved somewhat susceptible to Dr. Goebbels' propaganda during the early days of the Nazi regime. This was not because they were inherently Fascist, but rather because they had a certain sentimental attachment to their homeland. Until recently there was no active anti-Nazi movement among them, and it is a good thing that the German-Canadian Federation (which has only during the last year grown into a sizable organization) is now publishing an excellent monthly in German called "Volksstimme",—"The Voice of the People". This paper's objective is the defeat of the Nazis, whom it considers the arch-enemy of Germany; it works for a democratic new Germany, but its allegiance is to Canada alone, and it is sadly aware of the infamous role which Germany is playing in the world today. It is admirably suited to reach thousands of German-speaking Canadians, to interpret Canadian institutions to them, and to work for their integration into the Canadian community. However, in order to expand, its editors need the support of their fellow-Canadians of other national origins.

Corporative Quebec

A DEBATE of the liveliest interest to all Canadians is going on between the *Canadian Register*, an organ of English-speaking Catholic opinion, and *L'Action Catholique* of Quebec, on the subject of whether or not the province of Quebec constitutes a "Catholic region" capable of being marked off from the rest of Canada in regard to such matters as the organization of industry and labor. This is, of course, the whole issue that is involved in the campaign for the making of Quebec into a "corporative state."

The *Register* alludes to "the intention on the part of French Catholics to build (in Quebec) a vertical social structure which would be integrally French in its spirit and in its organization," and adds that "some think, and amongst them many English-speaking Catholics, that Quebec is not and cannot be isolated industrially or economically, and that it does not constitute a distinct Catholic region in so far as labor conditions are concerned." It takes exception to the declaration made before a labor tribunal by a chaplain of a Catholic labor syndicate that "it was the duty of the Catholic employees of the Montreal Tramways to join the Catholic syndicates."

L'Action Catholique defends the Quebec ideal of a vertical social structure, "which means social corporatism; this ideal is as good as any other." As for the contention that industrially and economically Quebec cannot be isolated from the rest of Canada, *L'Action Catholique* calls it "a debatable question. Because we wish to settle our own problems, does it mean that we want to isolate ourselves? . . . Constitutionally, social and labor problems are of provincial authority. Which proves that Quebec can easily settle its own labor problems."

It is interesting to note that the *Register* speaks of the corporative structure envisaged by some French-Canadians as "integrally French" rather than integrally Catholic, and it seems highly probable that English-speaking Catholics in Quebec are as unenthusiastic about it as most Protestants. The fact is not without some bearing on this problem, that in Eire, which purports to be a definitely Catholic state, but which has a strong and far from clerical labor party, very little progress has been made towards the corporate ideal which in the early days was held up as the proper objective for free Irishmen. The corporative state in Quebec will similarly have to reckon with a fairly strong secular labor movement, which does not at all admit that a Catholic must join a Catholic union, and which has a very large number of French-Canadians in non-Catholic unions and is organizing others with speed and energy.

It should be added that the more conservative corporatists strenuously deny that membership in any particular trade union will be compulsory under their system. Father Archambault, S.J., speaks approvingly of the existence of two types of unions, Catholic and Protestant or neutral, which "would not fight among themselves, but would work together for the good of the workers". Mr. Leon Mercier Gouin says that "the corporation will have an obligatory character but the trade unions will continue to exist as voluntary associations". The fact remains that the "corporation", including both the totality of the workers and the totality of the employers, is to be a single body "possessing the right to exercise regulative, disciplinary, arbitral and administrative functions" and "to impose its decisions on all concerned" (L. M. Gouin, "Introduction to the Study of the New Guild System"—which system is otherwise defined as "social or professional corporatism" and as differing from "political or state corporatism"). It is not difficult to see how easily these "regulative" functions might be employed to the detriment of a minority element, particularly one differing from the majority in religion and language, and how free from worry about that circumstance the majority might be.

The Passing Show

WHY should anybody want to hit Hitler, just in order to hymn Himmler?

•

The German Generals have been going pretty fast lately—not von by von.

•

If there is no justice for war criminals there will inevitably be something else—revenge.

•

Failure of a recent prosecution suggests that what the WPTB needs is a Strength through Joy movement.

•

The WPTB is said to believe that Canadians are fundamentally honest. How far down do you have to go to get to the fundamentals?

•

Mussolini says he is tired of living. That is something which, thanks to him, a great many Italians never had much chance to be.

•

When are we going to have the list of the "reactionaries" who have been "purged" from the Prog. Con. party? People are beginning to think there aren't any.

•

Who says there is no inflation in Germany? The price of one alleged conspirator against Hitler has been put at a million marks!

•

Koenigsberg was the home of Kant, who invented the categorical imperatives. He omitted to mention the imperative of getting out before the Russians get there.

•

High Tribute

The Mayor of Montreal has received from a soldier-friend in Normandy a Camembert cheese, the first one exported since the war began.—Press despatch.

Camembert!
A gift for the Mayor!
A treasure from Normandy, first time in years!
Let His Worship arise and give three rousing cheers,
While controllers and aldermen stare
And wrinkle their noses—for fair!

Camembert!
The cheese with an air!
No commonplace breath of the mountain and stream,
No whiff of champagne as one smells in a dream
But something peculiar and rare.
—Thank goodness, exceedingly rare!

J. E. M.

•

The news of the arrival of the first Camembert by bomber in Montreal cannot have surprised the authorities. They must have scented its approach.

•

The papers say that Monty might go into politics after the war. Englishmen are looking forward to a "General" Election.

•

The Nazis are looking forward to Von Papen's return to Germany from Ankara. He is an ideal murderee.

•

Premier Drew thinks that Mr. King's handling of the Family Allowance Bill "can lead only to domestic chaos." Constitutional, not household, we presume.

•

Dewey calls the 1945 presidency "a peace job". Glad he didn't say a peaceful one.

•

WPB FREES FROZEN
COPPER BLDG ITEMS

—New York *Times* headline.

Very confusing. First it freezes them and then it frees them.

•

Dewey has repudiated Fish. Thrown him back in, as it were.

•

There are times when we wonder whether th Union Nationale candidates in Quebec really believe their own claims that Canada should not be in the war. The only member of the late Legislature who is in uniform in France is Major Paul Sauve, a U.N. member.

•

We had no idea that Henry Wallace was so greatly adored by American Republicans until the Democrats threw him out of the Vice-presidency.

•

G. B. S. is reported to have spent his eighty-eighth birthday mumbling "Sophocles wrote a play at ninety-nine." Looks like postwar planning.

•

Organized workers in the Akron district work six-and-a-half hours a day. They get tired easier than the consumers.

R.C.A.F. Girls Find Common Bond in Outdoors

"Up and over", says Cpl. Gladys Harvey, a native Newfoundlander, who shows Ann Knight of Ft. William, Ont., and Shelagh Stene of Toronto, the rugged beauties of Newfoundland.

If the fish got away it wasn't because Cpl. Kaye Huntington of Vancouver (right) wasn't trying. R.C.A.F. girls in Newfoundland really get close to nature in their spare time.

On a lake near their R.C.A.F. station airmen and airwomen watch the sun go down in Newfoundland.

WHEN the sun shines in Newfoundland, it is a signal for girls in the R.C.A.F. here to get out in the open. Under the tutelage of Cpl. Gladys Harvey, a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, Canadian girls stationed here have learned the joys of fishing and boating. All firm friends who met on this isolated station, they represented a geographical cross section of Canada. Cpl. Kaye Huntington is from Vancouver, Ann Knight from Ft. William and Evelyn LaRoque and Shelagh Stene, formerly Gilmore, represent Toronto.

Fate shook them together in the R.C.A.F. melting pot and dumped them out on this remote corner of the Empire as evidence that five women from different parts of Canada can find a common bond of friendship.

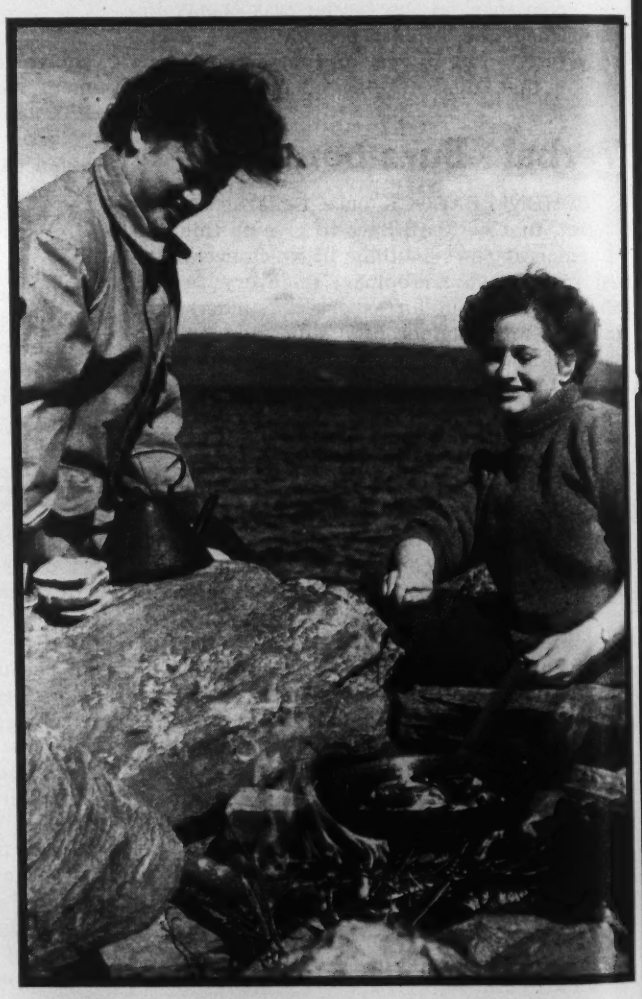
Kaye Huntington, Vancouver, is a corporal and before the war taught physical training in a Vancouver private school. This clear-eyed kid is doing an important job in controlling the courses of the aircraft that come and go from this aerodrome.

Ann Knight of Ft. William, who liked reading and skiing, was an assistant bookkeeper in her home town and she got the urge to see new horizons when the Air Force called. She feels that the R.C.A.F. has broadened her outlook and that she has learned a lot of geography at first hand.

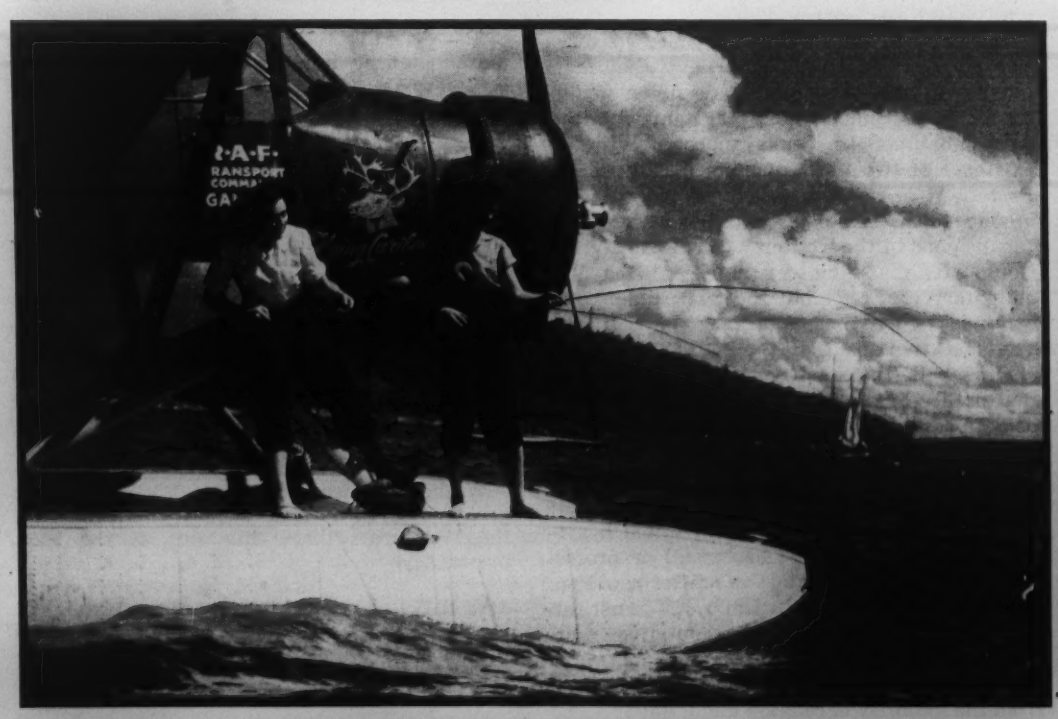
Evelyn LaRoque is one of a large family in Toronto. "Rocky," as she is known to her chums, finished a year of high school and then because money didn't come easily, got a job in a war plant.

When "Rocky" was running her milling machine in the war plant, Havergal College and McGill University were merely names she read in the papers. The people whose photographs she saw in the social pages of Toronto papers were out of her world. But in that world walked another one of the girls. Shelagh Gilmore was her name then. Today she is married to a captain in the Royal Norwegian Air Force and her name is Shelagh Stene (as in henna). Pictures of her wedding appeared in Mayfair. It was a beautiful affair. She was attending McGill when she decided to join the air force. Shelagh too, wouldn't have missed it for the world and with her fighting husband returning to England for another tour of operations, she feels that she is contributing something extra to the cause.

The fifth member of the group is Cpl. Gladys Harvey of St. John's, Newfoundland, and she had never been out of the country. Her life was one of service to her people; she taught in a private school there and was adored by her Girl Guides and her Rangers.



Fish fresh out of a cold lake! The girls won't forget how good they tasted for a long, long time.



And the fish were really biting for G. Harvey, St. John's, Newfoundland and "Rocky" LaRoque, Toronto, whether casting from the rocks or this pontoon of a service aircraft.

The craggy shores of this Newfoundland lake aren't exactly the soft slopes of Sunnyside Beach, Toronto, or English Bay, Vancouver, but they hold no terrors for these airwomen.

War Criminals Should Face Military Courts

By B. W. BROWN

This is the second of a series of three articles by an expert on International Law, dealing with the principles to be observed in the procedure for punishment of war crimes.

IN THE previous article I discussed the more important of the legal difficulties confronting the Allies in their effort to bring to trial the authors of war crimes. These were (1) the escape of the Kaiser to a neutral country which refused to extradite him; (2) the lack of precedents for extradition of German war criminals by the German government; (3) the absence of an international criminal jurisdiction, properly elaborated as to court composition, procedure and competence; and (4) the postponement of the trial until after peace had been established.

The predictions that this failure would lead to even greater and more systematic war crimes in the next war has been fully realized. In the words of the Inter-Allied Declaration of January 13, 1942, "the acts of violence inflicted upon the civilian population have nothing in common with the conception of an act of war, or of a *political* crime as understood by civilized nations".

There has been little development in the rules of warfare between the two wars, except the Geneva Convention for the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 1929. Germany is a signatory to this but not Japan, though Japan has declared willingness to apply it on a mutual basis. There have been some other conventions, one concerning maritime warfare and one forbidding the use of poison. However the main rules for war on land are those of the Hague Convention of 1907. The Germans have never liked this and have referred to it as "sentimentality and flabby emotions" that are "in fundamental contradiction with the nature of war and its object". However there is no doubt even in German minds that this Convention is positive international law to which they are formally bound.

The German war manual, "The Usages of War on Land", issued by the Great General Staff, says (pages 113-4): "Today the universally prevalent idea is that the inhabitants of the enemy territory are no longer to be regarded, generally speaking, as enemies. . . . It follows that . . . . as regards the personal position of the inhabitants of the occupied territory, neither in life or in limb, in honor or in freedom, are they to be injured, and that every unlawful killing; every bodily injury, due to fraud or negligence; every insult, every disturbance of domestic peace; every attack or act of violence is . . . . strictly punishable. . . . The invading army can only limit their personal independence in so far as the necessity of war unconditionally demands it."

Germans Are Culpable

So when the crimes were committed, they were committed in the fullest knowledge that they were in violation of binding international law; they were in fact even committed *in violation of German military law.* There is not a single stipulation which the Germans have not violated. One has only to compare German action with regard to deportation of forced labor, forced prostitution, and racial and religious oppression, with the Hague Convention 1907, Article 46: "Family honor, and rights . . . . as well as religious convictions . . . . must be respected". The Germans have violated every duty of the occupying power to the civilian population of the occupied countries. Automatically therefore the oppressed populations are released from any obligation of obedience.

What was the reaction of the United Nations to this unprecedented situation?

After a series of individual protests by one or the other of the United Nations, there was a meeting of the representatives of nine European governments-in-exile on January 13, 1942, at St. James' Palace in London. The governments represented agreed, among other things, "to place amongst their principal war aims punishment, through the channel of organized justice, of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them, or in any way participated in them." A United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes was constituted; among its members is Dr. Marcel de Baer, Judge of the Cour Militaire de Belgique, an authority on international and military law. So far as is known to me, this is mostly a fact-finding commission whose principal duty is to assemble all the material which will serve for the accusations. Some states, like Russia, have their own Commission in addition. Until now nothing has been done, as far as is known, for the establishing of an International Criminal Tribunal, perhaps for good reasons.

With the intensification of the massacres and the widerspread violations of law the attitude of the Allied Nations became firmer and more concrete. As concerns solemn declarations, Mr. Roosevelt in an address delivered on October 12, 1942, said: "The United Nations have decided to establish the identity of those Nazi leaders who are responsible for the innumerable acts of savagery. As each of these criminal deeds is committed, it is being carefully investigated; and the evidence is being relentlessly piled up for the future purposes of justice."

Mr. Molotov, in a statement issued on October 15, 1942, declared the Soviet agreement with the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Churchill, a few days later, expressed the complete agreement of the British Government with these views. There followed a number of similar declarations of other leaders, but no indication was given in what way, under what law and procedure, the war criminals would be tried.

Trials at Armistice

The Allies must have felt that for their warnings to be of some actual value it was necessary to make their intention of bringing to trial the war criminals much more concrete, and that it was time to indicate at least the way they will be brought to trial. In this respect the Moscow Declaration of October 1943 is of paramount importance, as in some respects it indicates clearly the procedure the Allies have adopted as concerns the prosecutions.

"The three Allied Powers, speaking in the interest of 32 United Nations, hereby solemnly declare and give full warning of their declarations as follows:

"At the time of the granting of any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi party who have been responsible for, or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions, will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created therein.

". . . . that they will be brought back to the scene of their crimes and judged on the spot by the peoples whom they have outraged.

"The above declaration is without prejudice to the case of the major criminals, whose offences have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by the joint decision of the Governments of the Allies."

The distinction thus set up between general and local crimes is rather a theoretical than a practical one, and it is doubtful if it is a fortunate one. As concerns the war criminals of the first category the procedure in which it is proposed to deal with them is clearly indicated. It is very fortunate that the Allies, having learnt something from the lessons of the last war, propose to deal with war criminals, not as a matter of the peace treaty, but at the time of the armistice. That makes a big difference, in the legal field. The armistice between belligerents does not mean the termination of a state of war but only the temporary suspension of actual fighting,—the state of war is only ended with the signing of the treaty of peace. Between the armistice and the signature of the treaty of peace the state of war, with all its legal implications, goes on, and all laws and procedure allowed in time of war by international law can be applied. As concerns the trial of war criminals, if they fall into the hands of the Allies, in time of war, they can legally be tried according to the *military law* of those countries into whose hands they fall, and they can be prosecuted and punished according to the procedure and regulations which the military law of these countries have stipulated for the punishment of offences against the laws and customs of war.

No Extradition Problem

Now there can be no doubt that the greatest part of the war-criminals, if not all, will necessarily fall into the hands of the Allies, as it is proposed that Germany will be completely occupied, and probably the other Axis nations too. Therefore with the exception of those who may escape to a neutral country—a problem to which I will refer later on—the problem of extradition will this time not occur at all, or only between Allies where it doesn't present any difficulties whatsoever, as Allies have the right to hand over to their allied nations those war criminals for whom they are looking.

Nor will their trial present any difficulties either. If during the course of the war an enemy is captured by the belligerent or has come into his power by any means whatever, and this captured person has committed acts in violation of the laws or customs of war against the belligerent or the nationals who have captured him, this person may be summarily tried by *court martial*, and if convicted, sentenced and punished. This is a well recognized law in international law and has been expressly recognized by the Manual of the Laws of War adopted at Oxford as long ago as 1880. Thus, say the Canadian Army captures an enemy officer or soldier who has directed or taken part in the shooting of Canadian prisoners of war in Germany, this officer or man may be summarily tried by a Canadian military tribunal, and if convicted of the accusation, condemned and executed.

All belligerent States have exercised this right, and the precedent cases in this respect judged by the military courts and court martials of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, etc. are numerous. The Kharkov trial, in which a Soviet military court tried, convicted and sentenced to death some German officers and German civilians who had committed breaches of international law against Soviet nationals in the time of occupation and who had fallen into Soviet hands, was strictly according to international law.

Moscow Declaration

As the Moscow declaration stipulates that the war criminals "will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done" these countries will have the opportunity to try them summarily before military courts. In deciding on this procedure the Allies have only adhered to a fundamental principle of penal law, *the principle of territoriality*, known in fact by all domestic legislation in the world. In my opinion, strict adherence to this principle, all along the line and for all crimes and for all criminals, would solve many difficulties, expedite justice, and insure quick trial and execution.

In the concluding article I shall deal with the defence of "acting under orders" by which all but the highest criminals will attempt to justify their conduct.

This looks like a tough job for hot weather, but in Italy where this 5.5 medium field gun is being towed, manhandled and brought into action position, it's even hotter than here. In the picture below the men of a field regiment are felling a tree to make way for the gun emplacement.

Below: Now moved to its new site, the big gun goes at once into action.

Laval's Star Goes Dim As Vichy Nears End

By ROBERT VAUCHER

As the end of the Vichy French regime has neared German control has grown less and less effective.

This authoritative summary describes the days of invasion fever in Vichy. The writer, a French newspaperman, was President of the Foreign Press Association. After the invasion the authorities insisted that his despatches be sent to Berlin for approval. Refusing to compromise he escaped to neutral territory and is now writing from Switzerland.

PIERRE LAVAL, today's Prime Minister of France, has at least one trait in common with his master Hitler. He believes in fortune-tellers; especially women, whom he regards as being in closest touch with the occult.

Above all he has faith in the "psychic" member of one aristocratic French family whom he sought out on the eve of the Allied landing.

This marquise gazed into her crystal and said: "I can follow your destiny until the end of this year. But I cannot see you anywhere in 1945."

Laval's consternation was the talk of Vichy.

His power was already fast running out when I left. For under the impulse of invasion the whole administrative machinery of France was in upheaval.

Nearly 40 regional prefects had been plucked out of the posts in which Laval had carefully planted them. Many had been arrested—their appeals to Laval unheard. All had been replaced by German nominees.

Yes, we could say then that Laval's day was already over. Just before leaving Vichy I had asked him how an interview with the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Valerio Valeri, had gone. It was about the treatment of French Jews and was reported to be heated.

"A most cordial conversation, my dear Vaucher," he had said. "I'm a good Catholic."

I repeated this at lunch to Mgr. Valeri. He was astonished. "Well, M. Laval is not difficult to please," he said.

In general, Vichy nerves have been bad as the hour of reckoning has approached. Take Henriot, the Minister of Information, who pursued a personal vendetta against me.

In one broadcast he attacked an article in which I had praised the spirit and patience of the "armistice army," which was all that was left inside France.

One famous French general thanked me personally for this praise, while another high officer, conceiving that through his criticism Henriot had attacked the military honor of France, decided he must personally defend it.

Henriot Slapped

He found the Minister in the Opera bar, which was crowded with the élite of Vichy. He walked up to Henriot, where he was talking to friends, and, with an open palm, gave him a majestic slap in the face. "This is the reply of the army of France," he said.

Henriot hurried from the scene. He did not dare to complain to the German authorities.

The Germans when I left were most fearful of a sudden descent on Vichy of Allied airborne troops. The French quislings, for their part, were still more afraid of a sudden assault on the town by well-armed groups of France's "secret army."

Darnand (France's Himmler) confessed that Vichy could then be taken by 500 men, because the militia, police and French mobile guard were insufficiently armed.

Darnand's own complaint against the Germans was that they did not keep their promise to arm his Fascist Militia when the invasion started.

But the Germans were in no mood to trust Frenchmen, of whatever brand, with arms. They feared that in the last moment they would turn over and join the Allies or the French resistance movement.

Thus, during a militia raid in Upper Savoy, Darnand's men captured 20 tons of arms and ammunition which had been parachuted down for the patriots. They did this by using false signals and having the stuff dropped in their own territory.

Most of the material was tommy guns and machine guns, and this, Darnand announced, was a heavensent chance to arm his own men. The Germans decided otherwise. They made Darnand hand over all his booty to them.

After that Darnand, who simultaneously had discovered that a woman friend was being paid to spy on him by the Germans, was a deeply disillusioned quisling. In a burst of despair he cried, "Only one thing remains for me, and that is to go and get myself killed at the front."

Life in Vichy has been gloomy and apprehensive. The Gestapo have ruled. They have occupied seven large villas in one quarter of the town, surrounded by high walls and barricades.

Collaborationists Rush Back

Every day there were fresh arrests of well-known people, many of these 1940 collaborationists who were trying to turn their coats before the Allies arrived.

Numerous generals and other high officials were carried off by the orders of Gestapo chief Captain Gessler to unknown destinations, and it was estimated that there were enough of Pétain's intimates in Germany to form several complete military and civil Cabinets. Who knows, perhaps they will!

Trusting nobody, the Germans decided to move the whole Vichy Administration to Paris, where it would be under Reichswehr "protection." Pétain was obliged to take up residence at Rambouillet, where his château was closely guarded by armed SS men.

But from this Paris suburb Pétain wrote a letter. He wrote to the Papal Nuncio to say that the move had been forced on him by the German Minister, Renthe Finck. The letter created the most profound sensation.

Led by the Nuncio, the diplomatic corps in Vichy categorically refused to follow Pétain, declaring with one accord that they would not have enough freedom in Paris to carry out their work.

Meanwhile, Pétain's presence in the officially "occupied" zone had unforeseen results. Everywhere he went the most astonishing patriotic demonstrations broke out.

For the first time in four years people were able to shout "Vive la France" while facing German soldiers, cheer when the French Tricolor was hoisted on municipal buildings formerly crowned with the swastika, and sing lustily the Marseillaise.

Nobody, with the possible exception of the old marshal himself, took these demonstrations as a tribute to Pétain.

The Germans, particularly, feared that the manifestations would take on a fierce anti-German character. There were telegrams to Berlin. The Wilhelmstrasse disavowed Renthe Finck's action—taken, as he told me, by agreement with Himmler—and sent regrets to Pétain for the pressure to which he had been subjected.

That is how Pétain was allowed to return to Vichy, though since then he has been made to live in a château in the suburbs "for security."

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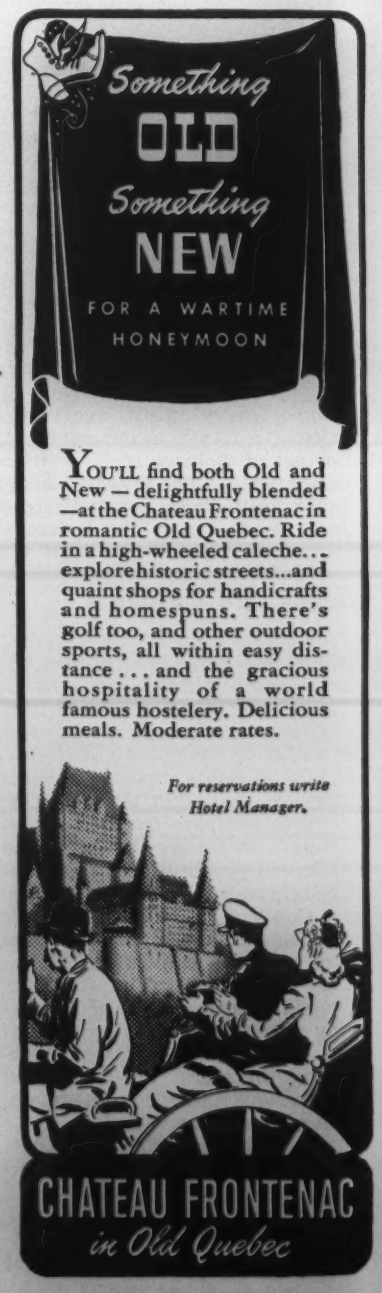

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Re-Establishment Plans Won't Fill the Bill

By O. T. G. WILLIAMSON

Mr. Williamson, in addition to being a very frequent contributor to this journal, who recently started a valuable and constructive discussion by his articles on the need for keeping a considerable part of the Canadian army in uniform for some time after the war and employing it in conservation tasks, is the national secretary of the Canadian Corps Association, and is very familiar with the needs of the ex-service man.

He thinks that the present re-establishment program is much less effective than it appears on the surface, and relies too much on the employers and the educational facilities of the provinces.

IT IS time and more than time that the news be spread. Re-establishment of the men and women of the Armed Services is, next to assisting in the winning of the war, the most important task facing this country. The program adopted for this purpose appears impressive only because its authors have unceasingly proclaimed its excellence.

When the Minister of Pensions and National Health beats his breast it is bound to make a good deal of noise but it is hollow and meaningless. The Canadian Manufacturers Association and other public agencies which are circulating the booklet "Back to Civil Life" are unthinkingly contributing to a state of mind in Canada which bodes no good for returning service personnel. An antidote to all the tub-thumping and complacency is an urgent need.

This is not a time for gentle criticism. The issues are too grave. The writer therefore believes that it will be useful to say at once, baldly and crudely, that the regulations devised for the return of service personnel to civilian life are in the main worthless and are bound to fail. This is due, in the writer's opinion, not to deliberate design, but to stupidity. It may be conceded that the Minister responsible for the program is not a malicious man and that he is sincere in his desire properly to re-establish our veteran defenders. With the glaring example of the Sunnybrook Hospital fresh in our minds, it is a fair field for speculation whether he has the drive and ability to carry out this much more vital task.

The re-establishment of veterans is the responsibility of the Federal Government. That does not admit of argument. Yet the Minister writes, "The Canadian program of rehabilitation of its ex-service personnel can succeed only to the extent that the personnel are prepared to help themselves and that employers will provide opportunity." As the basis for a re-establishment program this is not good enough. You can send a boy to college but you can't make him think. However, if you do not provide the college, the boy, in this case, will do some pretty furious thinking. That is the situation. The regulations provide for everything except the essentials. If employers of labor do not do the job, nothing can be done. That is the situation and the Minister rather naively admits it.

Few Benefited So Far

The idea that many men have already benefitted is false. In Ontario alone at least fifty thousand men and women have already been discharged from the Services. On June 30, 1944, one hundred and twenty-one were taking vocational training. The whole crux of the problem is in the type of vocational training being made available. That it can not be attractive, the figures quoted prove. Nothing is gained by damning every phase of the training and certainly the writer has no disposition to do so. Included in the number being trained in Ontario as of June 30 are twenty-four women who are taking courses in private business colleges. This is good and will lead, no doubt, to suitable employment. It can and must be only a drop in the bucket as compared with the whole demobilization pool.

Vocational training is the one big essential factor in re-establishment. It is in this sphere that the regulations are most vague. They are, however, clear enough to show that where Federal responsibility is most needed, responsibility is most clearly being evaded. The paragraph dealing with facilities for vocational training in the booklet "Back to Civil Life" states that the training will largely be given in industry itself or in vocational high schools or under the War Emergency Training Program. It may be argued that the Government very firmly controls industry. The Ministry however clearly suggests that it is not proposed to control it to the extent of forcing industry to undertake a training program which is the definite responsibility of the Government.

Training at Work Failed

We can therefore only surmise that it is proposed to do what was done, and failed, after the First Great War. At that time men were placed in industry, part of their wages being paid by the D.S.C.R. They learned nothing and when their short term of miscalled training was ended they were discharged as not sufficiently skilled to warrant employment. It would be possible to cite many cases of what actually happened. A man desiring to become an electrician was placed with an electrical contractor. He spent his three months, sometimes extended to six, in handing bits of conduit or coils of wire to the journeyman, If he ever cut a pipe or handled a wrench, he was lucky. He quickly learned that he was actually on the dole and went away to get a pick and shovel.

The writer has heard too many of these stories to have any faith in the idea of training men in industry. It has been done and no doubt will be done in individual cases. We are however faced with a problem which involves some hundreds of thousands of men. The idea is therefore fantastic.

As far as training in vocational high schools and War Emergency Training Classes is concerned, the idea is equally ridiculous. In the first place this is a direct evasion of Federal responsibility, since these schools are under the jurisdiction of the provinces. The standards of instruction vary in each province, and in no province are they sufficiently high to be of any practical value. Vocational High Schools are designed to give elementary training to boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age. What can such training have to offer to lads well into their twenties? Many of them are married men with children. Is it conceivable that schools of this type could graduate men at a level to assure them a decent livelihood?

The War Emergency Training Classes have even less to offer. During the whole course of the war, they never succeeded in training anyone to the point where he was skillful enough to take a suitable job in civilian industry. They had a value as a selective employment agency and they had nothing more.

The Minister has on a number of occasions referred to the number of men who have already been re-established in civilian life. The figure is placed at approximately ninety thousand. This no doubt satisfies an uncritical public. It is however a gross, if unintentional, misrepresentation of the facts. Most of these men have been channelled into high priority wartime industry. They are learning nothing useful, though doing work of national importance. They will be discharged when hostilities cease and they will then join the demobilization pool. The public conscience must be awakened.

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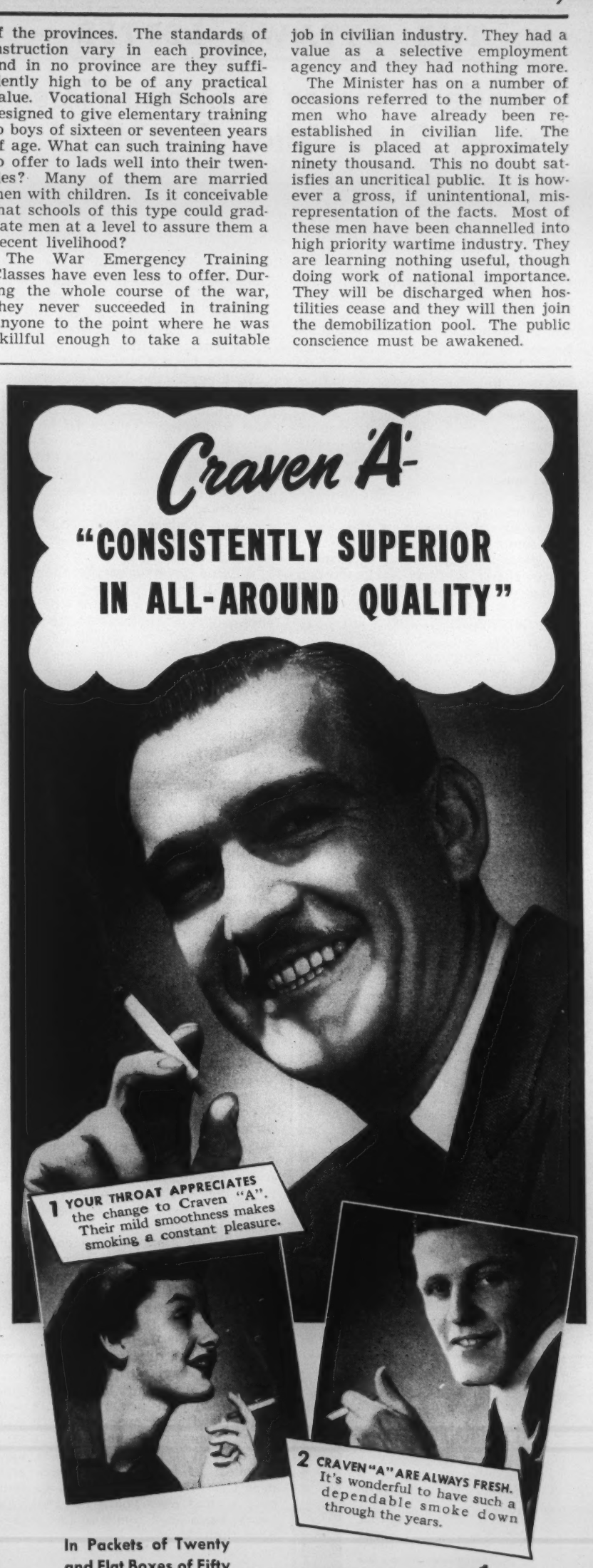

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada Prepares to Spend Herself Out of Debt After the War!

By G. C. WHITTAKER

EVER since the last war people have been rising in their places in Parliament and elsewhere to inquire why, since the country could afford to spend any amount of money that needed to be spent to fight wars, there should be any question about its being able to afford what might be needed to fight the battles of peace—the battle against unemployment for example. The answer was variously worded according to the technical vocabulary of the person attempting to make it, but almost invariably it had the same incomplete meaning. This, as far as a layman could make out, was that in war the national economy was inflated by extraordinary spending and that the state was able to draw on this bloated economy through extraordinary tax levies and war loans, whereas in peace there was no such swollen economy upon which the state could draw. And always the answer was given with such an air of authority and finality, and with such a show of polite indulgence for the undeveloped intelligence that would ask the question, that the questioner would subside in embarrassment. In Parliament, no matter how strained might be the relations between the Government and the Opposition, they were always able to come together to put the simple fellow in his place.

Social Credit Can Smile

Only out in darkest Alberta were there those who refused to be ashamed of their ignorance. Mr. Aberhart and his converts, declining to subside or even to blush, wanted to know why, if you could have an inflated economy on which to draw for your needs in war, you could not have the same thing in peace. They answered that question for themselves. There was no reason, they said, why you couldn't have and use an inflated economy in peace as well as in war. For their part they proposed to have it and use it.

Whereupon the lofty contempt of those who had disposed of the original question for the simple minds that had raised it changed to disciplinary firmness. Mr. Aberhart and his followers were ordered to the corner of the room to wear the dunce's cap. When they wouldn't obey, all the great power of the constitution was invoked against them. They were vetoed by the federal government, nullified by the courts.

It was hardly surprising, therefore, that the heirs of Mr. Aberhart in the House of Commons were unable to suppress their mirth when the family allowance bill was passed by unanimous vote. Few people have better deserved a last laugh. The same wise men who had first derided and then destroyed Mr. Aberhart's plan for a monthly dividend for the people of Alberta, to be paid for through the inflationary effect such dividend was expected to have on the economy of the province, had just voted to a man for a monthly bonus for every child up to sixteen years in Canada which orthodox economists are now saying will pay for itself by expanding peacetime production or national income on which the state will draw to pay for the bonuses. The government that had vetoed Mr. Aberhart and the loyal opposition that had applauded had united to do what is so nearly the same kind of thing that Aberhart had proposed to do that you would need a strong microscope to find the difference. And out in Alberta itself the conservative, orthodox elements of the people were rallying to the support of the successors of Mr. Aberhart as the champions of stable goverment.

For Ottawa is now answering in a different way the question as to why the country cannot afford the money for its peacetime needs as it affords it for its war needs. The answer it is giving is that it can afford it—which is just what Mr. Aberhart claimed a decade ago. And it is not being given alone by the politicians who have a certain concern for the votes of those on whom the money is to be spent. It is being given also by the spokesmen for orthodox economic ideas, including the eminently respectable heads of Bank of Canada. And the argument in support of the answer isn't very different from the Aberhart argument. It is that you can afford your peace needs as you can afford your war needs if you spend money to make money. Nothing else, in fact, than the oldest and soundest of business principles and practices. Poor Aberhart! If he had only waited nine years the children would have been ready to fall in behind their Moses.

Foundation of Future

The new answer is not just being stated. It is being put to practice. It is being put to practice on a scale designed to provide the whole foundation for our peacetime way of life, the better way of life to which we are to attain through the costly experience of this terrible war. So, now that the end of the war is at last admitted by our leaders to be definitely nearer, we needn't worry as to whether we are going to win the peace on the home front. We are going to spend our way to plenty for everybody. And don't worry about the billions of dollars, the spending of which Parliament has been authorizing at the rate of a few hundred millions a day as it gave its consent to government bills. These billions are to come from the new wealth their spending is to create. The government will issue its cheques for bonuses to babies, price floors for farmers, credits to needy countries for their buying in Canada, insurance to manufacturers on their export accounts, capital for business firms to commence or expand operations. The bonuses, the supported returns to farmers, the foreign credits, the export insurance policies, the capital assistance—all of this will be spent on Canadian production, which production will create employment and provide national income which the government will tax to get the billions it is spending.

Ponzi's mistake was in being born before his time.

The principle, so recently scoffed at and bitterly and doggedly resisted, may be said to be the basis of our whole postwar economy as Ottawa is preparing it. At any rate it is behind the commitment of the government and the taxpayers to the vast obligations created by the legislation put through during the closing weeks of the session to prepare the country for reconversion from war to peace and for the higher life after the war. The economists will be disappointed if the $200,000,000 (Mr. King's figure, others put it higher) in family allowances is salted away to set up sons in homes of their own and provide dowries for daughters. They expect it to be spent as it is received. The $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 which the housing program is to cost or involve as a government obligation will mean new production and employment and new national income to be taxed. The $200,000,000 obligation, however much of the sum is actually spent, to support prices of farm products will inflate farm income to be taxed, as the $25,000,000 to sustain prices of fishery products will add to taxable income.

Even Health Insurance

If a national health insurance program at a cost of something like $300,000,000 goes through the people will be expected by the economists to spend on other things the money they will no longer have to pay to doctors and druggists and dentists and nurses and hospitals. More production and employment, more national income and more sources of tax revenue with which to pay for the health insurance will result.

Even more directly are the huge obligations undertaken by the government for the underwriting of postwar business expected to finance themselves and produce rich dividends in terms of a better country for Canadians. The $100,000,000 in capital assistance to be made available for establishment or expansion of small manufacturing businesses is intended to help to keep national income at a high level and so to carry itself. Likewise the $300,000,000 for loans and credits to other countries to enable them to extend their buying in Canada and the $100,000,000 obligation in insurance on export accounts. Likewise also the $250,000,000 guarantee for the loans of commercial banks for farm improvements.

These unprecedented commitments for the peace are not just the hurried result of pre-election recklessness. They have the studied conviction of the government economists behind them. They are Ottawa's deliberate answer to the question as to why the country can't afford to do what is necessary in peace as it can and does in war.

If the theory works (to the vindication not only of the present-day economists but of the late Mr. Aberhart as well) the government man who said the other day that even in face of all these commitments taxes will be reduced after the war may also be right. If national income is inflated enough it will produce enough tax revenue at lower tax rates for requirements. The thing should operate as a self-expanding virtuous circle. The more Ottawa spends the more it will take in to spend or do with as it likes. Why should we not look forward to the paying off of the national debt and the abolition of all taxes?

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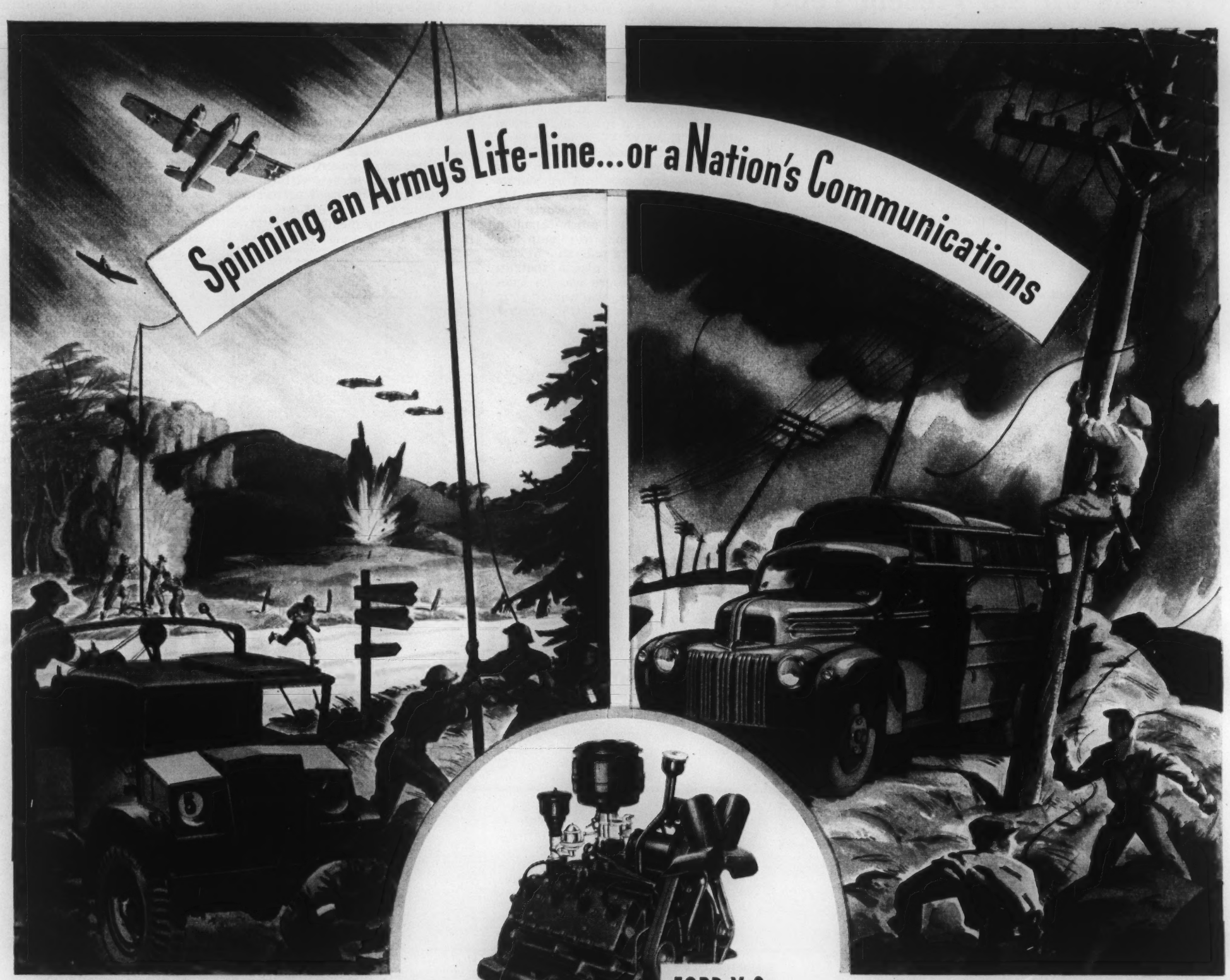

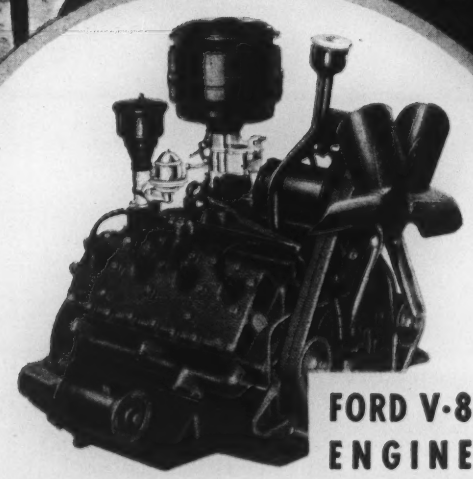

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. . . . .

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Two Letters on the Present Feud Between Quebec and the Rest

By B. K. SANDWELL

Dear B. K. Sandwell:

WHILE we are spending lives and treasure to free the Poles, the Czechs, the Dutch, the Greeks and the Chinese "so that they may breathe the air of liberty" and "enjoy the untold benefits of democracy", it is interesting to note that the pressure against our own minorities is increasing rather than diminishing, and all our speeches on tolerance, love of one's neighbor, the blessings of unity are made to appear just so much eyewash.

My dear English-speaking friends, do you ever look in the mirror while you are practising these death-defying speeches, and see how funny you look? You don't mean a single word that your lips are shaping. And please don't keep on pretending that it is your sense of fair-play that calls for the gun which you press so tightly against our French-Canadian ribs. Do at least let us laugh while you pull this amateur highwayman stuff.

Don't get the British Parliament to ratify and sanction your steals; have the fortitude to stand by your own misdeeds. A lot of good it did you in Saskatchewan! Do you think you will get full value for the seven seats you filched there? Are you in Ontario satisfied that you are playing cricket in taking and keeping, through a flaw in the Constitution, eight more seats than your population entitles you to? What if it turns out to mean eight CCF seats?

Instead of concentrating so much on the sins of Quebec, why don't you look yourselves over and try and do something about it? And face the facts? For better or for worse you are married to a French-Canadian Catholic who intends to remain just that. True, it was a marriage of convenience; if it was also a shotgun marriage the pressure was on Quebec and not on you. You wanted your debts paid. It was you who insisted on the marriage, not the bride.

Masai warriors of East Africa are easily recruited for the King's African Rifles through their interest in modern weapons like this Bren gun.

Why Fight in Europe?

My uncle, the late Senator L. O. David, told me that if he and his group had had their way they would never have allowed the marriage. Judging by past experience they did not believe that the English-speaking partner would respect his obligations or honor his word—and he hasn't. The roads are littered with the remains of broken promises. The blanched skeletons of the Manitoba, Keewatin and New Brunswick school questions dot the plains. Why should we fight in Europe, when we can't win our own fight here? While our boys are fighting and dying on the Channel and in France, the Ottawa Catholic schools have to close for lack of funds. French-Canadian lads are scattered among English-speaking regiments in British Columbia and under local Himmlers an attempt is made to denationalize them and "unify" them into Englishmen.

Even Communist Russia allows twenty languages and thirty different nationalities to live and unite with their own particular flags, songs and folk dances. The Union of Soviet Republics can teach our Fascist Tories how to live and let live. Still there might be one consolation for the Tories, in the fact that the Soviets are at one with them in their hatred and persecution of Catholics as such.

It is typical of the enemies of Quebec that they always accuse it without having any precise and definite figures at hand—total figures, I mean, not the Montreal district without the three western counties, including Hull, credited to Eastern Ontario No real figures such as the Army might give if it were not tarred with the same brush of hatred of everything French and Catholic. It is agreed, however, that at the lowest estimate Quebec has contributed over 150,000 volunteers.

Quebec's Record

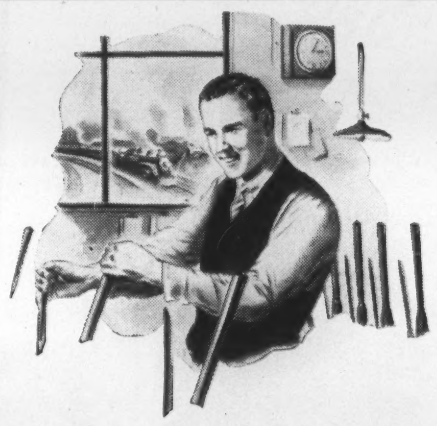
Here is a comparison, fair but seldom made. Quebec, with nothing but hatred and sarcasm as an incentive (even at Brockville), has sent across the Atlantic more men than England sent across the Channel to defend itself and an Empire against five million Germans armed and encouraged for over twenty years by the great English-speaking union! Look in the mirror, you who would besmirch the French of France and of Canada. The French-Canadians had no oil rights in Mesopotamia, no world-wide investments to draw from and defend, no armament trusts to feed. These are 150,000 men whom you should honor for doing something you would not have done in the circumstances. Show me a French-Canadian general. Name me a French-Canadian on the General Staff. The Canadian Navy is just as exclusively exclusive. And you expect us to be as happy as clams!

The fun is over. From now on the French-Canadians are going to take the running of their affairs in their own hands. The next Provincial Treasurer of Quebec will most likely be a French-Canadian. We are going to mind our own business, and you will have "isolated" us yourselves. Steal all the parliamentary seats you want; we'll keep Quebec. Always remember that you forced this on us. You wanted a separation; well, you are getting it. You are going to be awful lonesome without us. But we can get on very well without you. You'd be surprised how much stuff we can grow and make ourselves; and advertising isn't a lost art with us either. Goodbye, and thank you. Your old partner,

VICTOR SOUCISSE.

My dear Victor:

ON THE point of the deferment of redistribution until after the next election I have no reply to make to you. I shall never understand why that policy was adopted, and I regard it as a flagrant breach of faith. On the other hand, no great protest was raised about it at the time by the French-speaking members at Ottawa. It was a Government policy, and I have not heard it suggested that it was forced on the Government by any threatened refusal of its English-speaking supporters to vote for a redistribution which would have seriously cut down the number of seats outside of Quebec. The average English-speaking Canadian, I can assure you, has not the slightest idea that anything out of the way, any grave injustice to Quebec, was involved in the deferment; he has not even the slightest idea that it was an important cause of the sense of being wronged which has, I admit, contributed materially to Quebec's present isolationism. Anyhow it can affect only this one election—though that is a poor consolation in view of the fact that it will be one of the most crucial in the whole history of the country. And the question what



HATS off to the Transportation Men! From truck driver to train dispatcher—from railway conductor to freight handler—these men are busy rushing food and vital war equipment to industrial centres in Canada and to embarkation points for shipment overseas. For their achievements in a country the size of ours, we salute these men who "carry the loads" and deliver the goods.

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party will benefit by the "steal" has nothing to do with the moral issue nor with the grievance of Quebec.

When you accuse us of taking shelter behind the British Parliament you are, of course, playing to the gallery, and a pretty ignorant gallery at that. There is no way in which the requirements of the constitution can be amended, suspended or in any way dealt with, except by getting a measure passed by the British Parliament. That is no more our fault than it is yours. I am not aware that any French-Canadians have in the past been leaders in the fight for Canada to take over the direct control of her own constitution; indeed it has generally been supposed outside of Quebec that the desire to leave that control with the British Parliament was mainly a Quebec desire, due to distrust of the possible behavior of the Canadian majority. Besides, nobody dreams of suggesting that the British Parliament had the slightest real responsibility in the matter.

Lack of Appreciation

With your feeling about the lack of appreciation in English-speaking Canada of the devotion and courage of the great number of French-Canadian volunteers who are today fighting in the forces of the United Nations I have every sympathy. Unfortunately that lack of appreciation appears to exist also in a large part of your fellow French-Canadians, and a very vociferous part at that. French Canada cannot *at the same time* maintain that there is no moral obligation on a French-Canadian to serve in this war, and demand credit for those French-Canadians who do serve in it. The whole underlying note of much of the oratory to which English-speaking Canada has had to listen (by way of the newspapers) from the Quebec hustings is that the French-Canadian who volunteers in this war is either a fool or a traitor to the best interests of his race. You cannot altogether blame the English-speaking Canadian if he concludes that this is the general French-Canadian attitude towards the war, and therefore either that there cannot be very many French-Canadian volunteers or that those there are have volunteered from somewhat less noble motives—love of adventure or of fighting, perhaps. You and I know enough French-Canadian volunteers to be fully aware that this is not the case; but the average man doesn't. I deplore his attitude; but I have to ascribe it partly to some of your own people.

Your comparison of the numbers of French-Canadians in arms in 1944 with the numbers of British fighting men in France in 1940 is entirely pointless. It was never expected before the fall of France that Britain would have to provide any large land forces for Europe, and even so, the portion of the British army which was in France at the time of Dunkirk was so large that the loss of its equipment and of part of its personnel in the evacuation would have rendered Britain incapable of defence if there had not been a substantial Canadian army in the island with full equipment. The main British forces were of necessity dispersed all over the outlying parts of the Empire. (And please don't tell me that Britain hasn't any business having an Empire. If Britain had not had an Empire in 1789 you would have had to undergo the French Revolution!)

The suggestion that British military effort is motivated largely by "oil rights in Mesopotamia" and "world-wide investments" is the sort of thing I expect to hear from the Socialists but not from one so opposed to Socialism as yourself. I doubt very much whether the ordinary men and women of England and Scotland, any more than the ordinary men and women of Quebec, were much influenced by that consideration in their magnificent resistance to Germany—which would probably have owned both the oil rights and the oil if Britain hadn't. Have the English-speaking Canadians much in the way of oil rights in Mesopotamia?

Military Intolerance

With much of what you say about the intolerance of the high military people in Canada I have sympathy—and I shouldn't be surprised if Col. Ralston has also. They cannot get it into their heads that the Canadian army ought not to be a replica of the British army, and in trying to make it so they tread on the corns—believe me, this is true—of English-speaking Canadians only a little less than on those of French-Canadians. But for heaven's sake do not ask me to believe that there is any grievous wrong to your people in the fact that "French-Canadian lads are scattered among English-speaking regiments in British Columbia" or any grave danger of their being "unified" into Englishmen! If French Canada really wants a separate French-Canadian army, let it say so and we will discuss the matter with all its implications; but let us not act as if it were a grave infraction of liberty that a French-Canadian has to respond to "fix bayonets" instead of "fixez les baionettes". (Of course it makes good political campaign stuff, just as the separate school question does among us.)

I am sorry about the Ottawa schools, and have not a word with which to answer you on that point. We have among us in Ontario people who hold that the separate school system is an unendurable evil and should be starved out by every conceivable means that is not a demonstrable violation of constitutional rights—and by any means that is a violation, if the rights cannot be enforced in law. I am not of that section (I do not say party, for the word would be misunderstood) and never shall be. But you have no idea how it is being strengthened by almost every utterance that proceeds from the mouth of a French-Canadian politician trying to outbid another politician for the nationalistic vote. Yours in much sorrow and no anger,

B. K. SANDWELL.

Modelled by Winslow Mortimer

IT'S NEARING V-HOUR—then What?

Nazi mobsters, backed by Prussian Junkers, tried to turn the clock back a thousand years—and almost succeeded. But time moves relentlessly on—the forces of evil have been turned back and Hitler's inevitable hour of doom must strike. Even now, it may be close to "twelve o'clock". Yet to speed V-Hour calls for the same intensive effort that achieved miracles in production during the war's darkest days. Six great Thompson plants continue to beat production schedules on vital parts for Planes, Tanks, Submarines, PT Boats, Torpedoes, Jeeps, Half-tracks, Tractors and Trucks.

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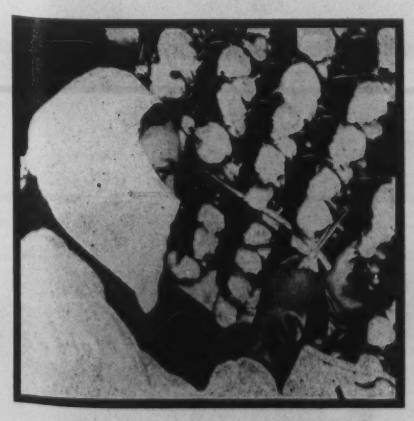

Shown here is a vital step in producing penicillin. Open-neck bottles partially filled with culture medium, in which the wonder mould grows, are inoculated with spores of the mould strain. Nine or ten days later, a fungus, rich in penicillin, reaches full growth. Next step, freezes liquid penicillin which is then reduced to powder for shipping.

German Church Hasn't Assisted the Nazis

By A. C. FORREST

There has been little clear understanding on this side of the Atlantic on the attitude of the German Church toward the war. A new book "Its Your Souls We Want", written by a young Lutheran minister who spent several years in Germany including the recent war years, gives a welcome picture of the true position of the Church.

In this article-review the Rev. Mr. Forrest points out that while there has been some co-operation with the Nazis, in the light of church history this is understandable, and in the final analysis religion has been the greatest impediment in Hitler's path at home.

ONE OF the subjects on which there is evidence of some mental confusion on this continent is the state of the Christian Church in Germany. And the attitude of that Church to the war.

Wide publicity has been given in the religious press to the statement of the great Albert Einstein, ". . . I looked to the Universities . . . to the great editors, . . . to the individual writers, . . . but they too were mute. Only the Churches stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for suppressing truth." Many others have paid glowing tributes to the heroic resistance of the Church.

But then we have heard other stories not so favorable. There is some evidence that the Church has strung along a little too closely with the German army. We haven't forgotten the last war, and the prayers for the Kaiser. We know that in times past Christian teaching was sometimes twisted by the Church in Germany to justify certain types of militarism. It has been difficult to ascertain with our meagre information just how far the Church has, through love of country, followed Hitler, and how far she has remained faithful to her historic principles.

Best Analysis Yet

A new book, "It's Your Souls We Want" (Harper and Brothers, New York), written by Stewart W. Herman Jr., gives the finest and most scholarly analysis of the situation I have yet seen. Herman, a young Lutheran minister of Pennsylvania won a scholarship to study in Strasbourg in 1935. The following year he was granted a fellowship enabling him to continue his studies at the University of Berlin. The following year he was called to the American Church in Berlin. In 1939 he was appointed a member of the American Embassy and remained in Berlin until he was interned with the rest of the Embassy staff following Pearl Harbour. During his five months internment he prepared much of the material for his book.

Herman writes with a little of the personal breeze of the correspondent. But he also writes like a scholar. He has a deep-seated hatred of Nazism but also has a profound love for the ordinary German people.

He suggests three reasons for our popular misconceptions and confusion regarding the Church in Germany. First the correspondents were overworked and didn't have the time to go into history or get a very firm grasp of the tradition of the Church in Germany, without which he feels it is impossible to appreciate the struggle which has been going on for the past decade.

Then the readers of this continent were more interested in the sensational details of religious persecution, and didn't want to study the weightier matters behind the scenes.

And on top of this, German propaganda was constantly feeding this continent religious news published through the German Library of Information in New York, which was never published in Germany. Herman says that in six years in Germany he didn't see a single newspaper article favorable to the Church.

Herman outlines the background of the struggle. He feels that in the first years of the revolution "the German Church extended a little too much hospitality to extenuating circumstances." Since the last war atheism had increased tremendously in Germany. Priests and pastors were dismayed. Hitler made his glib promises to the Church too, and many religious leaders saw in him a new hope for the Church and the nation. For one thing the Nazi party had always deplored atheism as smacking of Bolshevism, something to be scorned by respectable German people. Many young pastors especially were interested in the revolution, and ready to compromise a little for the sake of expediency.

Church Fought Back

But this didn't last long. Soon the Church realized how utterly impossible it was to co-operate with Nazism.

Herman believes that Hitler had only a very superficial knowledge of the Church. Hitler believed at first that it would be possible to take over the Church and incorporate it into the Nazi movement. "Religious faith is in Nazi eyes merely a political instrument for controlling the masses of the people."

When the Church refused to conform and started to fight back, Hitler "was surprised and chagrined by the unexpected spectacle of an aroused and militant Church."

There were three outstanding reasons for the Church's early opposition, and for her disillusionment with Hitler and his promises. 1. The government-sanctioned program of euthanasia. 2. The glorification of the unmarried mother. 3. The wholesale persecution of the Jews. Each of which struck at the very heart of the Christian social ethic, and the Church stood steadfastly against these things from the beginning.

Why then did not Hitler crush the Church at the first show of opposition, like he crushed many other organizations in the Reich? Herman says Hitler hates the Church intensely and feels that it has been the one pocket of continued resistance constantly traitorous to him. But he also fears the Church, and has never risked downright suppression for fear of creating civil war. Ninety-five per cent of the German population still has its membership in the Church and pays its Church tax. Also Hitler still hopes to find a "visibly better substitute," an ersatz religion which will help to win the people over. And his false priests and prophets are still working to this end.

It is necessary to understand that the Church in Germany is still pretty close to a State Church. The State collects the taxes, and turns them over to the Church for upkeep and payment of the pastor's salaries. So Hitler still holds a great financial club over the clergy.

Throughout the years the Nazis have cleverly avoided bringing the matter to a head, and while avoiding an open fight have sought in hundreds of petty ways to undermine the Church, destroy its influence and prestige, and win away the children and young people. It is of these petty persecutions we have heard so much.

For example all religious broadcasts have been cut off. Pastoral letters to the boys in the services have been forbidden, because the ministers write "like sick liver sausages. They haven't a word to say about the meaning of the war. They do not pray for victory."

Religious publications are banned. Pagan ceremonies have been introduced for weddings and funerals. Magnificent funerals for exalted Nazis have been conducted without religious ceremony, if there were religious services it was kept hidden from the public. The youth movement took over the traditional Palm Sunday Confirmation day for their own ceremonial. Children in the schools are indoctrinated with anti-Christian ideas. The Nazi primer used in the schools contains the sentence among others nearly as bad, "The teaching of mercy and love of one's neighbour is foreign to the German race and the sermon on the mount is according to Nordic sentiment an ethic for cowards and idiots."

He says that "Painlessly with parties and gifts the youth are being led from one faith to another and will grow up without ever having heard of the Sermon on the Mount, the Golden Rule or the Ten Commandments." Herman goes into this phase of the Nazi answer to the Church's opposition with great care.

Didn't Bless War

As for the Church and it's reaction to the war! It may be summed up in the sentence, "The German Army for the first time in its history marched to war without the blessing of the German Church." When we understand the history of the German Church, the tradition of Lutheranism and a little of the Teutonic mind we can appreciate what this meant. Always German Christians were in danger of worshipping two deities, God, and Germany. "For a long time Christianity was the handmaid of war. But this time militarism went too for, and Christianity became a hindrance." Herman thinks Hitler may have been a good thing for Christianity in Germany. He helped to "dehyphenate the German-Christian tradition."

Today the German Christian is in a strange position. Those who may have helped Hitler come to power now regret it. They hope for his downfall but they can work for it in no way except with spiritual weapons. They want to see Hitler destroyed but they don't want to see Germany defeated. They pray for their sons in battle but they can't conscientiously pray for victory.

The Luftwaffe and the Wafen S.S. are without padres. The Black Shirts are ordered to resign from the Church. The army padres find the going difficult, but "the few that are left are bringing great messages of New Testament hope . . . they do not spread political revolt or dissatisfaction . . . but they find that the New Testament faith proves more destructive to Hitlerism than any other kind of moral sabotage."

Herman concludes: "It is impossible to heap too much credit upon the German Church, regardless of its mistakes and indecisions. For fighting Hitlerism with all its strength it deserves in my opinion a seat among the United Nations."

One thing more, (which Herman doesn't mention) might be concluded from his book concerning the heroism and courage of the German Church. Many tributes have been paid to the Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Belgian and other Churches of the occupied countries. Their leadership and courage has been magnificent. But in each of those countries the resistance of the Church has been consistent with the very deepest kind of patriotism. While in Germany the Christian has had to decide between two Loyalties. To many, resistance of the Church to Hitler, especially during the war, has apparently been in opposition to the highest interests of the nation. With the greatest of their leaders in exile and concentration camp the task has been very hard.

Although the author criticizes and praises both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in Germany, his closest contact was with the Confessional Lutheran Church. In many respects the experiences of the two Churches paralleled. But the book is dedicated significantly "To the Confessional Church of Germany whose pastors have borne the heat of the day."

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Immigration Is the Key to Australia's Future

By ROBERT FRIARY

In looking to the postwar, Australia is facing a big problem. Today her total population is only slightly more than seven million. Agriculturally there is wide opportunity. Industrially the country is now capable of competing with Britain. But without more population there is no possibility of development.

Sydney.

THE world knows of Australia's magnificent efforts in the present war, the Axis much to its regret. After the war the Commonwealth will have to tackle problems of industry and population as immense in their way as it has had to face since 1939. Both are under urgent Government consideration.

Of the two, that of population is in some ways the more serious. Australia must have more people, for the estimated population of 7,137,000 is less than that of Greater London. The National Health Medical Research has just begun its examination of the low birth-rate against a disquieting statistical background, and even if the present improved rate (mainly due to the war) is maintained, by 1990 the population will only be 8,250,000.

Obviously Australia cannot rely on national increase for a sufficient population, which is put at 20,000,000 although it is believed that the continent could maintain 30,000,000, and Mr. Francis Forde, Acting Prime Minister while Mr. Curtin was away stated that after the war it would be one of Australia's first aims to double or even triple the present population and he hoped many young Americans will stay there.

Remembering that it was as long ago as 1788 that the first British settlers (Australia is 99.1 per cent British in stock) reached New South Wales, the growth of population has been depressingly slow. Mr. Forde is insistent on the necessity of Australia building up its numbers. At the beginning of May, when addressing the Chamber of Commerce conference at Canberra, he said that if the country did not do this she "might not be given another chance."

Double or Disappear

The ex-Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, summed the matter up even more forcibly last year when he asserted that Australia must double her population within the next 20 years "or disappear."

Loose talk of a population of anything from 50 to 100 millions is sheer foolishness, unless some revolutionary means is discovered of rendering arid land fertile. Furthermore, in recent years aridity has been spreading, although it is certain that this could be checked by dealing with the menace of soil erosion. But even the habitable regions are so extremely thinly occupied as to tempt a land-hungry nation to invade them. Without a doubt the Japanese planned to do this.

Almost £100,000,000 has been expended on public works by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and this has provided Australia with railways and roads, bridges and ports, and irrigation works capable of serving a far greater population and providing for more intensive development than exists today. As Sir Earl Page said in London just before the war, a skeleton scheme for future national development has been created which must be clothed with the flesh and blood of population and production.

After consultations and investigation lasting over six months the basis of an immigration scheme was adopted by the Federal Cabinet in May. British ex-service men and other emigrants of British stock will be given preference. But as sufficient British emigrants will not be available immediately, Australia will be prepared to accept "suitable types" of other than British stock. The immigration of skilled workers in the secondary industries and of those with knowledge of primary production is to be encouraged.

At the same time details for reconstruction are being worked out by a series of commissions. Particular attention is being paid to the problems of rural life, because the 150,000 men who have left the land for the services may not wish to return unless the life is attractive. Mr. Curtin has said that he regards improvements in rural housing and transport, and the provision of as many amenities as possible as essential to the creation of a happy, contented Australian countryside, and the adequate peopling of Australia.

Too Many in Cities

Two thirds of the population of the Commonwealth consist of town dwellers. It would be a retrograde step if this proportion were further increased. There is no doubt that, if conditions of life are such as to draw settlers, eastern Australia could carry a far denser population. Within the area of a circle with a radius of 400 miles, the circumference of which passes through Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, there are 500,000 square miles of land by no means lacking in fertility and minerals.

This means, an area as large as England, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia together. Before the war their population exceeded 200 millions. At the last census, when there were over 3,000,000 workers in Australia, the number employed in the primary industries (agriculture, pastoral or dairy industry, forestry, mining and quarrying, fishing and trapping) was only 657,051, equal to about one in five. Obviously the balance is tilted too much towards the towns.

At the same time the fact must be faced that the greatly increased output of a large rural population must be absorbed somewhere; and as well in the engineering and textile trades Australia is now capable of competing with Britain. In the past the Commonwealth's primary industries depended for their prosperity in the main on United Kingdom markets. Australia undoubtedly hopes to regain these, but far-sighted statesmen are looking forward to a much greater degree of international co-operation in trade and economics.

In Asia there are a thousand million people who have never enjoyed an adequate standard of living (including food and clothes.) Here is a market of incalculable importance.

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GOODYEAR

Can Socialism Give Us A Bright New World?

By R. J. DEACHMAN

Before deciding that socialism—and only socialism—can give us what we want, it might be well to consider the extent of our progress under free enterprise. The author provides evidence of outstanding progress, in the fields of health, working conditions, wages and morals.

But we can do better still. "We shall know that we are at last a free democracy when industry and labor study methods by which prices can be reduced, markets extended and employment increased."

A CHARMING and well-written story appeared in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT (July 8). The subject was: "Why Today's Students Look to Socialism." I do not agree with the article but I agree with Mr. Gordon, the man who wrote it. What is youth for if it lacks the capacity for analyzing the events of the past, peering into the future looking for better things? Besides Mr. Gordon writes without bitterness, a more difficult task for youth than for maturity. More can be accomplished, in that way, than by any other means. I commend to youth and also to age the closing words of Mr. Gordon's article:

"I do believe that the human race can accomplish a great deal more by using its inherent common sense and setting out to do something concrete and constructive than by sitting back and letting "benevolent nature" do it all by herself."

That is, after all, the way of free enterprise, "it uses its inherent common sense." It cooperates with "benevolent nature." Those who believe in the system are making a fairly good job of it. They have quite a story to tell. The regrettable thing is that they rarely tell it. They are inclined to let the case go by default, thinking, in their faith, that the facts are obvious. This is a mistake. The obvious is often the unseen. A whole economic system may be changed because people become inured to progress and forget the means by which it has been achieved. There has been more "concrete and constructive" progress in the last hundred years of capitalism than in all the previous ages of man upon earth—as I shall now proceed to prove.

Health as a Test

Take first the question of health, it was much to the front in the recent Saskatchewan election. It was said then that marvellous things could be done, for the health of the nation, under socialism. Marvellous things have been done for health, under capitalism—not only in Canada but throughout the world. The test of a health policy is, of course, the death rate—not the amount of money spent upon it, nor the amount of employment the effort gives. Here is what happened in three of the world's greatest democracies since the dawn of the century. The figures show the death rate per thousand.

	Average 1901-10	1938
England and Wales	16.9	11.6
United States	15.7	10.6
France	19.4	15.4

Let us go back beyond that for a moment. The death rate in England and Wales in the average of the ten year period, 1861-1870, was 22.5 and in 1938 it stood at 11.6—it was almost cut in two in this period. These changes come, not from socialism but from improvements in the art of medicine and from the organization of modern hospitals brought about under free enterprise. In these new institutions devoted men and women worked to aid "benevolent nature" and won battles against death which, for lack of knowledge and equipment, would, in past years, have been lost before the fight began.

But what about Canada. Our records do not go back so far. Vital statistics were in charge of the provinces and are not available beyond the first of the century, but in 1942 the Canada Year Book was able to make this statement:

"The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa (Whites), Canada and Australia, are the only countries with death rates under 10.0 per 1,000 of population."

The death of children under one year of age has fallen from 93 per thousand live births in the 1926-30 period, to 56 in 1940—in Saskatchewan it has declined from 73 to 51, in Quebec from 127 in 1926 to 70 in 1940. These are definite achievements. Would a socialist government have done better? In order to do so it would have had to do better than any other government in the world for though our death rate is not the lowest, we have more difficult problems to face and claims made must be judged in the light of existing realities.

Consider now a few of the other accomplishments in the last 100 years—most of them in a good deal less. In agriculture we moved from the cradle to the combine, in transportation from the pack-horse and the stage-coach to the aeroplane, in communications from the written word by slow post to the telegraph and the radio, giving us the sound of battle going on thousands of miles away and with it, thank heaven, speeches on the abolition of capitalism, symphony concerts and soap operas.

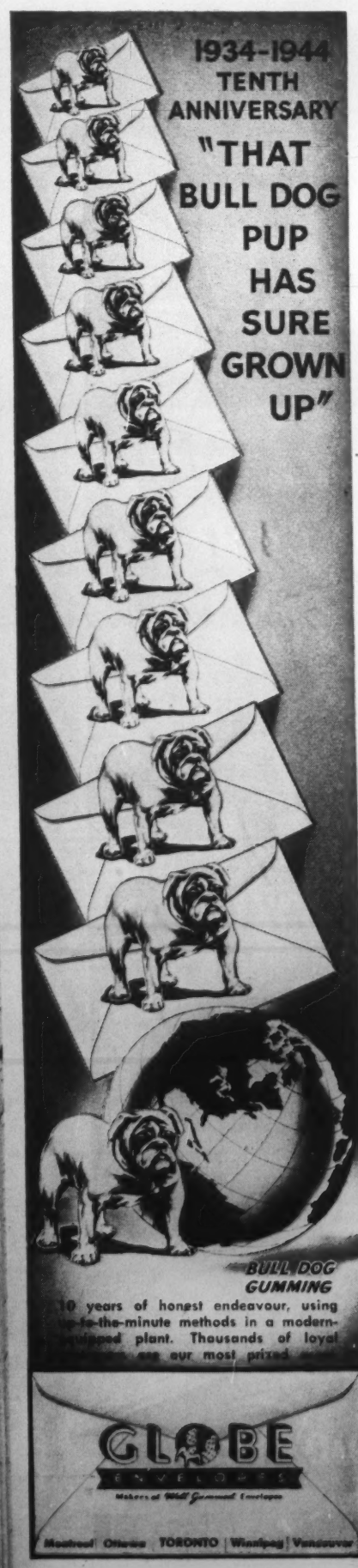
Standard of Living

And what about the standard of living? It is almost impossible to realize how far we have gone. Joseph Rayner Stephens was a preacher and Chartist leader in England, a little over 100 years ago. In a sermon preached in Shepherd, England, on the 12th of May, 1839, quoted in G.D.H. Cole's book, "Chartist Portraits", I find these words:

"I have known girls eight years of age working at the anvil, making nails from six in the morning until eight or nine at night, and on Friday all night long, and, after all, could not earn more than 1s. 6d. per week. The mother worked equal time . . . and she could only earn 3s. a week, whilst the grandmother could get no more than 1s. 6d."

If Joseph Rayner Stevens could come back to the world of today, what would he find? Wage rates high beyond all dreams of those who led the chartist movement, and social services unheard of in his day, and with it all, discontent, perhaps greater than existed then! Human happiness is not measured in pounds, shillings and pence nor in dollars and cents. A change is needed in the mind and heart of man. Perhaps the Sermon on the Mount was the only sound chapter on economics which has yet appeared among men. When we really listen to it we may grow wiser and better.

But this century of free enterprise has given us things of supreme value. It has given us too a sense of responsibility and a feeling of pity for the unfortunates of the world. Under this system we have abolished human slavery. We have given men and women the right to vote and to determine their own system of government. If a sufficient number of people decide to support Mr. Gordon's views, we shall have a socialistic government in Canada. If opinion is the other way we shall continue to work under the present system but—I hold no brief for those who feel that we have no new frontiers to open, no new ways of doing things. The man who, one hundred years from now, writes a story of this kind will present a much more thrilling record of achievement



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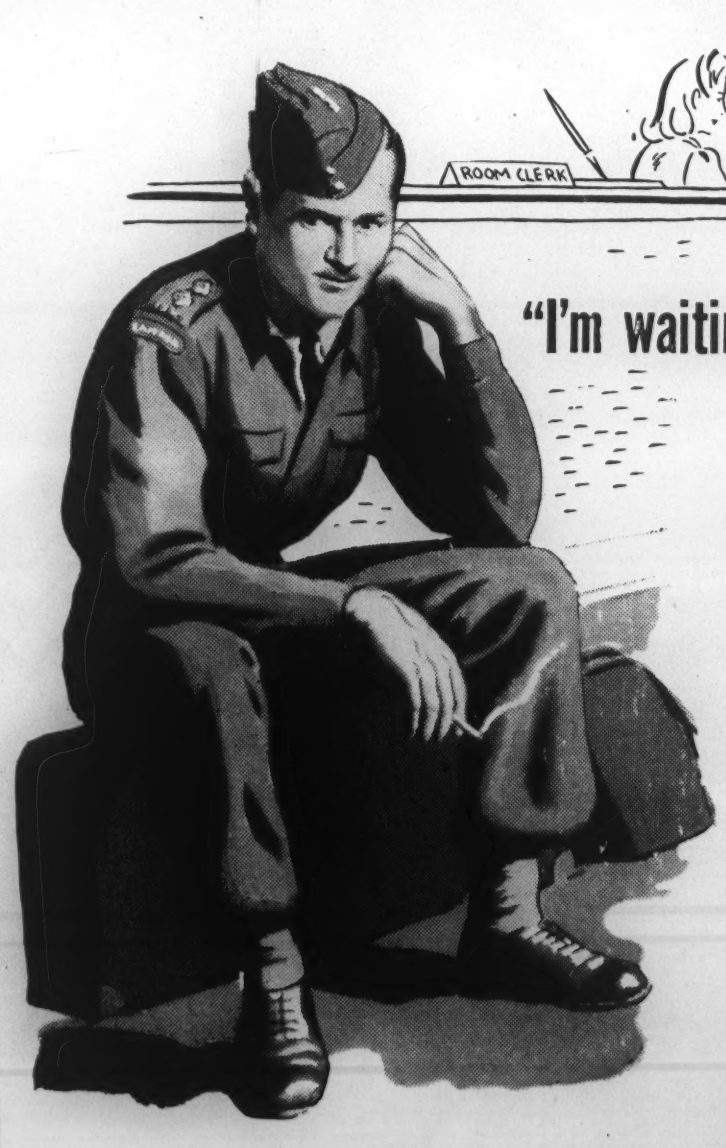

"I'm waiting for the guy in 1010"

HE was supposed to check out at six p.m. It's nine-thirty now and he's still occupying the room . . . that's why I can't move in!

He's probably just killing time before his train leaves just as he did in other years, and he doesn't feel very happy about the hotel insisting upon the 6 p.m. check out rule . . . but it's mighty tough on the fellow who is waiting if the hotel *doesn't* insist!

He doesn't know that I'm on my embarkation leave, that I'm dog-tired from travelling all day, and that every hour of my leave is precious. Yet, you'd think he would *know* that someone is *sure* to be waiting for his room. I guess he's just thoughtless.

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to the restless students of that day. Progress is cumulative—we build on what we have built.

But what has socialism to offer? Mainly two things. The first step in its program is to change the ownership of bonds, stocks and other securities. They will be transferred from the safety deposit boxes of those who now own them into, let us say, the "strong box" of the Bank of Canada. The second step is a sweeping change in the conduct of men arising out of this change in the ownership of capital. The assumption is, I venture to guess, a wholly mistaken one. The day after the change has taken place, the people of Canada will face exactly the same tasks they faced the day before.

Take one problem which Mr. Gordon mentioned: abundant wheat, elevators full, no market. Was there too much wheat? No! The planners taking account of world needs would have produced as much, perhaps more. The despots of the world decided in favor of guns, not wheat. We decided in favor of restriction of imports, may even have felt we had to do so. Anyway socialism would have faced the same problem. What would it do? Practical problems of this kind are rarely discussed by socialists.

Freedom of Expression

The assumption is that, under socialism, these strongly organized groups, fighting now for a larger and larger share of the national income, apparently so careless of the rights of others that they struggle to prevent them from giving expression to their views, would suddenly become reasonable and do everything possible to see that justice was done. It is an absorbing picture. A few weeks ago the railway workers had an application before the National War Labor Board asking for higher wages for the railway employees. Professor J. Lorne McDougall of Queen's University had given perhaps as much careful study to that problem as any man in Canada. He felt that there was a logical case in favor of the common man, the man who paid the bills. Mr. McDougall was denied the right to be heard—he was not permitted to state his claim, to argue that he should be heard—even though he had been admitted as a witness by a previous Chairman of the Board. One must assume that if, in Canada, we had a socialist government, matters of this kind would be settled in a spirit of sweet reasonableness and brotherly love. The sole object would be justice to all—including those who paid the bills. All this would be done by giving more power to those who, at the moment, are unwilling to listen to a claim involving nothing more than a plea for a right to state the case of the common man. In view of this attitude what becomes of the socialist assumption?

The problems of a democracy are becoming increasingly difficult. In days of old the tasks of government were relatively small. No great effort was needed. The intelligence of the electors was equal to the task. Now the problems are overwhelming. The socialist looks at the situation and thinks it good. He will intensify the problems a hundred times—we will take over all the affairs of the nation so that all things will run smoothly. Those of liberal outlook, and I am not now thinking of political parties, want to know how the power of organized greed can be limited—at least sufficiently to permit democratic government to exist. It includes in those who must be persuaded or controlled, all those who place the special interest of the few against the general interest of the nation. They do not believe it can be done the socialist way.

The division of labor has carried us far. Society is now a vast complex of groups and interests. Governments must devote a great deal of their time to the task of harmonizing these divergent views. Can they be induced, even for a moment, to consider the common good of all? It is a task for the exercise of the highest powers of reason and intelligence. If these fail the answer will be the whip of a master. If reason wins, we shall establish a free democracy, with higher and higher standards and an income which will justify the standards achieved. The other alternative will be revolution and war for humanity will always struggle for the right to be free.

Socialism Infallible?

But the task of socialism is far, far greater. It would be beyond the power of any giant likely to arise. A free economic system has buoys to mark the narrow channels, it has lights to guide the ship of state. Competition is a factor in the regulation of price. The open market reveals what a free economy will pay for goods and services. Under socialism the state determines everything. It substitutes for the judgment of mankind the fiat of the rulers and we are asked to believe that it will be infallible. Under a free economy there will be many mistakes but they are less likely to become disasters.

A free economy, under democracy, can set up certain rules of conduct and enforce them. These rules will be general, applicable to all, conformity will be a matter of common safety, but the socialist state must modify the whole life of the individual if it is to carry out its purpose. To what end is all this? So that we may follow the dream of those who say that under the state, or by co-operation—free from taxation of course—or by deficit financing on an ample scale, we may be richer, better, happier than we ever were before.

The task is not so complex as to call for these impossible remedies. We do not need a change of system, we need a broader point of view. We should be guided by the higher selfishness. It is better for the individual that the nation should be rich than that it should be poor, it is better for industry that agriculture should be prosperous than that it should be submerged. We shall know that we are at least a free democracy when industry and labor study methods by which prices can be reduced, markets extended and employment increased.

Is it not possible to prove to labor that wage increases may quite possibly lead to reductions in total wage payments? Does anyone doubt that, after the war, an increase in the price of farm products might restrict demand? Is capital quite sure that it has not a right to expect more from increased production than from higher unit profits? The world today, that is the people in it, have striven to make things dear and the world is closer to starvation than it has been for years. Seek now the broader outlook, the expansion of demand in a richer world. This will be the goal of tomorrow's students, the road which will lead to true happiness.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Brendan Bracken Has Won Friends By Ordering His Own Tumbril

By P. O'D.

FOR a long time the Ministry of Information was very nearly the most disliked Government Department. Not even the Treasury had so few friends. The Treasury might be a beast, as the schoolboy said about his head-master, but it was at least a "just" beast.

No one had a good word to say for the M.o.I. (with the little "o"). The general view was that it knew neither its job nor its mind nor the public mind nor the way to deal with the Press, that it was feeble, fussy, and infuriating, and everything such an institution shouldn't be.

Then along came Mr. Brendan Bracken, and in an astonishingly short time the whole atmosphere was changed. He was alert and friendly and very, very shrewd. He could be plenty tough when occasion demanded it, but he was not out to impede, he was out to help. He understood that semi-mythical person, the Man in the Street, and his pathetic desire to be told. Especially he understood the Man in Fleet Street, who is not at ali mythical, and whose job it is to do most of the telling.

Relations with the Press were put on an entirely new footing of cordiality and confidence. A tempered cordiality, perhaps, for newspapermen do not take kindly to supervision and restriction, but everyone realized that he was making it his business, not to build dams, but to promote the flow of the current, so far as this could be done. For him personally there was nothing but liking and esteem. We had at last the right man in this complicated and difficult job.

Some measure of Mr. Bracken's success can be gained from the recent debate in the House of Commons on the work of his Department. It used to be that the mere mention of the M.o.I. in the House was enough to cause a flood of acid comment. This time what criticism there was was almost entirely friendy and appreciative in tone. There was even a general feeling of regret at Mr. Bracken's description of his Department as a sort of war-baby, whose existence would have to terminate as soon as the war is over.

It was realized that he was right—the less any government has to do with the supply and control of news in peace-time the better — but while speakers agreed ,they did so with obvious reluctance. Besides, you can't very well start clamoring for the guillotine for a man who orders up his own tumbril. Altogether the debate was in the nature of a personal triumph for Mr. Bracken, and a thoroughly deserved one.

Fighting About Farming

Hotly the argument goes on about the future of British farming. Sentimentalists like Mr. Massingham, author of many charming books on rural England, are all for going back to the ways of the fore-fathers—the forer the better—with the village as the centre of a revived local industry, as many of ye ancient crafts as possible, and dancing on the green and all the rest of it. Harness up Old Ned and Old Dobbin, and tip the tractor over into the ditch and leave it there. Back to Merrie England!

The rural industrialists, on the other hand, the farmers who believe that farming; if it is to pay, must be run on larger and more progressive lines, are in favor of combining small units—80% of the farms in this country are of less than 100 acres in extent—cutting down the hedges, doing nothing by hand or horse that can be done by machinery, and putting everything on a basis of profit and loss and overhead.

Now we have Sir John Barlow advocating before the Farmers' Club, in London—which seems an odd place for a farmers' club—that the land should be operated by joint stock companies, as if it were one of his own factories. Getting a good hand, too, on the suggestion!

There is a lot to be said on both sides, and it is certainly being said. But the British farmer is a hard man to move out of his traditional ways—fortunately, perhaps. Factory methods of land-exploitation haven't shown such uniformly good results, as the "dust bowl" of the Middle West grimly reminds us. Nor has the British farmer done so badly during the war-years of forced production.

Admittedly he needs more capital and improved machinery and methods. If all the talk leads to his getting them, even in part, it will have been worth while. But from collectivism and land-companies and all the rest the Lord deliver him.

Salmon Fishing Profitable

Fishing in this country is generally regarded as a rich man's sport, but it needn't be. It all depends on how good you are with a rod. A couple of London fishermen recently returned from a fortnight on Deeside, having paid all their expenses and made a bit more out of the sale of the fish they caught. Between them they landed over £100 worth of salmon—even at controlled prices. They are good fishermen, and they must also have had good luck, but it shows what can be done.

In the days of peace, the salmon streams of Scotland were a rich man's playground. Wealthy men paid huge sums for the fishing rights, and fished only for sport. Now the angler of small means is being given his chance.

Atkins Liberal Judge

Lord Atkins, who died recently in Wales, was one of the ablest judges on the English Bench, and not in any narrow legal sense. He knew his law—none better—but, like the late Chief Justice Lord Hewart, he knew also that the laws have a spirit as well as a letter, and that the spirit is the protection of the rights of the ordinary citizen, of which the judiciary is the traditional guardian.

He set his face hard against the encroachments of bureaucratic authority, and was more than once the cause of lively flurries on the judicial front, as a result. So recently as 1941 in a House of Lords case, dissenting from his four colleagues on the Bench, he stated that he had "listened to arguments which might have been addressed acceptably to a Court of King's Bench in the time of Charles I." His death is a great loss.

"So it's opportunity you want? Take a look at this!"

● "A fellow doesn't have to be almighty smart to sense a bigness about Canada.

"O' course, it's big in size . . . but the bigness that tingles a guy right down to his spine is a lot more than size. It's not only space, even though there's plenty of it. It's what's in that space. It's good, rich earth. It's ore. It's water power. It's *opportunity!*

"Yes—an' soon there'll be men in that space with the git-up-an'-go that's winnin' this war for us—men who'll chuck their war gear aside when the present job's done, ready, willin' an' anxious to show the world what they can do with the stuff this country's made of.

"When we get those lads back, and we all start in to grow things and make things, we're going to startle Old Mother Universe. We can't help it. We've got the stuff here. . . and the spirit."

* * * *

Count up the untouched wealth of forest . . . the untold riches of mineral reserves . . . the yet-to-be-harnessed white waters—the virgin richness of unscratched soil . . . the boundless energy of a growing people . . . the virility of manufacture and trade and commerce. Tally these things in your mind . . . and then reflect that each Victory Bond you hold, each Certificate or even Stamp you acquire, increases your share in this "Canada Unlimited."

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"I guess it's up to me!"

Now that I can go I'm not going to stick around and let the other fellows do it.

Bill and Jack went over last week, and Fred's been over there a year. Now it's my chance.

It's going to take months of training before I can get fighting-fit, so I'd better get moving today.

Yes sir! I'm going now, to tell Dad and Mom that I'm on my way to sign up.

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FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Humanist Sees in Russia the Faith That Moves Mountains

FAITH, REASON AND CIVILIZATION, by Harold J. Laski. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

WITHIN twenty-five years Russia has been transformed. Despair and sluggishness have given place to hope and a furious diligence. The collective sense of defeat has disappeared. So while the armies march triumphant, civilians toil and sacrifice, in laughter and song, confident that they have something to live for, even to die for, if necessary. It is a faith in the value of the individual man and in the importance of his work whether by main strength of body or cunning of mind, and in that faith miracles of performance have been wrought.

Even when it is admitted that the revolution came through blood, cruelty and suffering, 'that freedom to think and speak save in one vein was denied, that even yet the course of every life is dictated from above, the general effect upon the nation has been beneficial and stimulating. Even the blindest of conservatives must admit the fact, especially as he witnesses the march of the Russian armies towards the German frontier.

Mr. Laski, a humanist thinker, admits it, and goes searching through the annals of mankind to find a parallel situation. He sees the Epicureans declaring the importance of man and denouncing the acquisitive society which keeps him in subjection to the idle rich. He sees the early Christians preaching individual peace by a promise of ultimate justice after death, and shutting out the world and its rich masters. But the Epicureans were crushed by the rich and powerful, and the Church, by compromise with Mammon, itself came to a dictatorship shutting out free thought. He sees the Reformation, the American and the French revolutions, all aiming at individual freedom, but reaching only a partial success.

For faith, he argues, gradually died; first, faith in the supernatural, then faith in political theories, and without living faith the nations blundered on into economic nationalism and perpetual war.

The conclusion is that only a Socialist organization which denies to individuals the right to acquire extreme wealth and thus to exploit other and poorer men, can bring hope to the world.

The argument is interesting, lighted as it is by scholarship and grace of writing, but it rests on several assumptions that are open to question. The first of these is that religious faith is a thing of the past because the Church is less powerful than it was to dictate conduct. Yet every phase of our civilization is religious in origin. The very Universities which nourish the humanists, as well as the red school house on the Tenth Concession, are Church - begotten since they assume the right of each individual to enlarge his faculties. The hospital around the corner or behind the battle-lines is an expression of Christianity. The doctor who does his best to relieve the pain of a wounded enemy is spelling out Christianity whether or not he subscribes to a Creed. The great mass of people who do honest work to satisfy their consciences and so to live at peace with themselves work religiously, even though they never darken a Church door. As the Founder said, "The Kingdom of God is within you;" the impulse is Christian.

Another assumption is that Faith can be reached by reason; that man can argue himself into heavenly places. Happiness cannot be organized. God knows we have tried. If the Russians have faith that it can be done by some system of Government they are a naïve people. And indeed it is likely that they are, for they were deeper in the depths than the other European and American nations, and any improvement must seem to them as a revelation from Heaven.

And the third assumption, implied in the whole book, though never stated, is that freedom can come by the restriction of the individual's freedom to own himself and his skill, and to profit by serving his neighbors. That is the paradox of Socialism; to free mankind by more restriction.

•

Much in Little

THE NEW STANDARD POCKET DICTIONARY, Edited by Dr. Charles E. Funk. (Collins, $2.00.)

TO PUT fifty thousand word definitions and 1,500 illustrations into 1,000 small pages is the achievement of this book. Naturally the type is small, but it is astonishingly clear, and a certain convenience comes from lumping proper names with ordinary words in one comprehensive alphabet. For each entry is given meaning, pronunciation, derivation and synonyms, if any. A better reference-book than some of greater bulk.

•

South American Nazis

ARGENTINE DIARY by Ray Josephs. (Random House, $4.00.)

FOR 3 years the author of this book, an American newspaper man, lived and worked in Buenos Aires, acting at the same time as correspondent of *PM* and the Chicago *Sun*. He found the ruling class which made and unmade governments an association of Colonels, mostly trained in Germany, and completely fascist in ideals and practices. Under a neutrality which pretended to be honest, but was really hostile towards the Allies, the country became harborage for spies relaying information to German U-boats and continually seeking to destroy British and American trade.

One by one all the practices of the Nazis were adopted by Government, even to the burning of books and the encouragement of Jew-baiting, so that gradually all liberal speech and writing were banned, the press was fettered and muzzled, the radio reserved for propaganda. Even yet, when the country was forced by the Allies to break relations with Germany, the danger of snake-in-the-grass methods is imminent.

Yet, in the opinion of Mr. Josephs, the great majority of the people favor the Allied cause and are irritated to vexation by their governors and he sees signs of unity among students, workers and even liberals in the army.

The book is timely and vigorous, even though it is composed mainly of extracts from his diary. There is a strong preface by Allan Chase.

•

A Beautiful Book

SIMONE, a novel by Leon Feuchtwanger. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

A YOUNG French girl, daughter of a man whose liberalism brought about his death, is living as a poor relation in the home of her uncle, a wealthy truck-master, more interested in his business than in France. Her aunt is silently malicious towards her. The Boches are approaching and the French Government has warned the uncle to destroy his stores of gasoline. But collaboration with the enemy is more to his taste.

Simone, the niece, only fifteen, has been reading the story of Joan of Arc and has a strange dream in which she impersonates the heroine. In her simple way, she cannot understand why her uncle hesitates, since he is French, and generally kind. But in time the notion comes to her that the honor of the family is in her hands, even as the honor of France was Joan's burden. The Boches come and she sets the gasoline afire, going to prison with dignity, secure in the affection of the townspeople.

The story is told with the utmost grace. The characters, good and evil, are clearly delineated, in attitude and in speech. The writing is memorable.

•

Surrealist

HIDDEN FACES, a novel by Salvator Dali. (Longmans, Green, $3.50.)

THE Surrealist painter whose wild fantasies of color and insanities of subject have wearied the world of art-lovers has written a book, a picture of upper-class French decadence that is a continuing offence to any reader with instincts of decency. It tastes and smells like a rotten orange.

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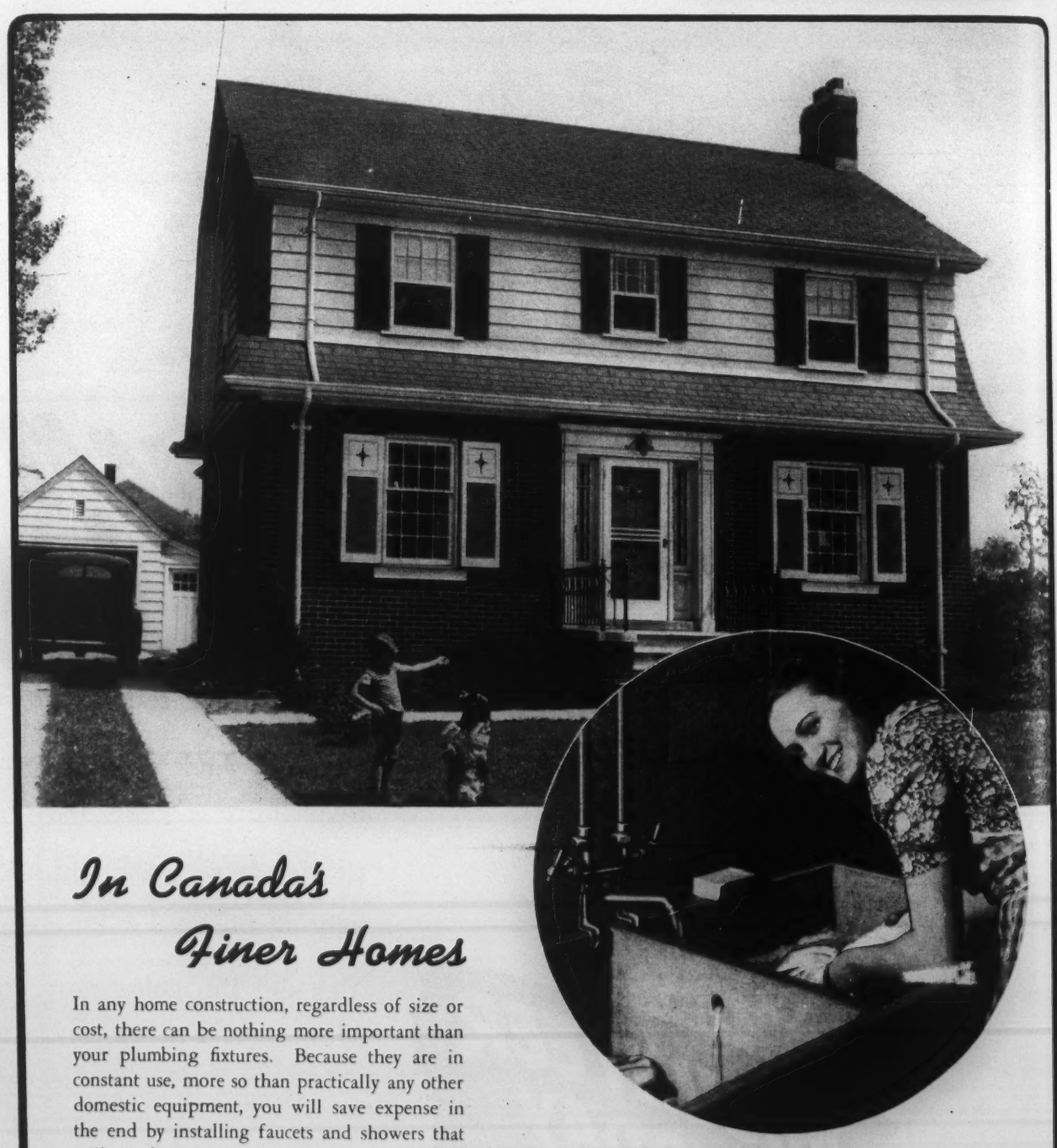

In Canada's Finer Homes

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THE BOOKSHELF

Four French Monographs on the Modernist Canadian Painters

COLLECTION ART VIVANT; four booklets dealing with modernist painters of Montreal. (L'Arbre, Montreal, n.p.)

MAURICE GAGNON is general editor of a series of booklets, each giving a critical, or appreciative, sketch of one Canadian artist by a capable French writer, and providing a series of reproductions in black-and-white of some of his more notable works. Since the Modernists rely on color to "carry" their message, it is obvious that black-and-white must be unfair to them. Yet the design, however naked, is made evident and those interested can live in hope of seeing the flaming originals.

Mr. Gagnon himself writes of Pellan, whose still life studies are internationally known and valued, and whose strange abstractions and humors have brought him no inconsiderable reputation. The writer asks what other Canadian artist at the age of 37 is represented in so many European galleries or in the collections of so many connoisseurs.

Jacques G. de Tonnancour writes of Goodridge Roberts, now serving overseas, with keen appreciation of his frowning landscapes, and says of him that he looks at people as if they were gold-fish in a bowl—mockingly.

Paul Dumas writes of John Lyman, and Robert Elie pours out his poetic soul on Borduas; these two painters being as extreme as Picasso, and, to our notion, quite as incomprehensible.

But the booklets are excellently done and deserve a wide circulation.

•

Friendly Pamphlet

CANADA, OUR DOMINION NEIGHBOR, by Merrill Denison. (Foreign Policy Assn. N. Y. 25c.)

A REVIEW in amiable form of the history of Canada, of its physical features, its resources and the nature of its peoples. The author whose lively humor and constant vigor made many friends for him while he worked in Toronto is now in New York and was exactly the person to essay an interpretation of this country to the American people. The book, of under 100 pages, is sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association of New York and is Number 46 of "The Headline Series."

•

Unhonored Prophet

WOODROW WILSON, by Gerald W. Johnson. (Musson, $3.00.)

"IT WILL all have to be done over again in twenty years, and at ten times the cost." So said Woodrow Wilson in 1923. Nobody believed him then, but as usual he was right. Indeed his habit of being right was one of the causes of his defeat and death. The public is always irritated by men whose insight is superior, and vexed to action if that superiority has tones of arrogance. Politicians must love men if they are to succeed; Mr. Wilson preferred to love mankind and not to trouble too much with men. So he collected enemies, as some people collect first editions.

There are signs that most Americans are a little uneasy about the past. Here is one of them; a collection of photographs covering the entire career of Woodrow Wilson, interspersed by an appreciation of the man in his times by Gerald W. Johnson, an able and pungent writer.

•

Left-Hand Approach

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST, by Arthur Lowe. (Fountain Press, Toronto, n.p.)

IN POLITICS an extended piece of irony, however well imagined and sustained, is an unmanageable weapon, likely to back-fire. Many lazy-minded electors will take it "straight" and the other sort will regard the upside-down thesis as a diversion rather than an argument.

Certainly Mr. Lowe's pamphlet is diverting but its bitterness prevents it from being effective propaganda either against Socialism or in favor of "free enterprise." But it's smart and clever.

•

Black Insurrection

By W. S. MILNE

THE RED COCK CROWS, by Frances Gaither. (Macmillan, $3.00.)

THIS is an exciting and well-written story of the old South before the war between the states. Its hero is a young New England school-teacher who comes to a little Mississippi town to start a school. He has a letter of introduction to the leading cotton planter of the district, who becomes his patron. Needless to say, he falls in love with the planter's daughter, and incurs the jealousy of one of the local young bucks. As a northerner, he finds the south's attitude to the negroes a bit difficult to grasp, and his hosts are quick to resent any hint of disapproval of the institution of slavery. Adam Fiske, however, is discreet, and manages to avoid being labelled nigger-lover. On the whole, his southern friends treat their negroes humanely, and Fiske discovers in their colored overseer, Scofield, unexpected gifts. But Scofield, unknown to Fiske, is the organizing genius of a black revolt, which at length blazes into violence. Fiske's rival is leader of a Committee of Public Safety, and Fiske is imprisoned and threatened with lynching as a friend and encourager of the negro leader.

The story is well told, with considerable suspense, and should make a good movie, except for the fact that its main theme, the conflict implicit in color differences, is dynamite in the United States at the present time. The writer does not take sides obviously, but in a story of this sort, it is hard not to sympathize with the underdogs. In the story there are good and bad whites and good and bad blacks. Most of all, however, the writer has succeeded in turning out a novel that is both an exciting romance and a reminder, timely enough, of some of the historic aspects of the negro problem.

•

Yellow Hate

TEN ESCAPE FROM TOJO, by Lieutenant Welbourn Kelley, U.S.N. (Oxford, $1.25.)

WHAT happened after the surrender of Corregidor when the Japanese starved and abused their prisoners of war is here told simply by a Naval officer on the authority of two high officers who saw it all and themselves suffered desperately. Such horrors of cruelty cannot but steel the hearts of decent men to stay in this devilish war until it is completely won.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Annuities and Pensions Can Be Bought Tailored to Specifications

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

MEDICAL science has proved that fear and worry cut years off the span of life and contribute to more deaths than any one disease. Moreover it is a fact supported by statistics that persons who retire on annuities live longer than the average because an assured income removes the fear of being in want and the humiliation of dependence. And women annuitants live longer than men.

Women Buyers

Today, with more women earning their own living than ever before, there is an upsurge in the buying of annuities and pensions by women who want to guarantee their own financial independence in their later years. A number of different types of annuities and pensions are on the market, each one designed to fit a different need. Before making what probably will be the biggest investment of her lifetime it is important that the buyer make certain that she gets the contract best suited to her individual needs. It may help you to pick the right one if we consider the various ways an annuity may be bought and look at some of the types of contracts which are available.

Annuities may be bought either by a lump sum or by instalment payments over a period of years. When bought with a lump sum the income may start immediately or at some future date. If you are ready to retire you may buy an immediate annuity with your accumulated savings and your income will commence at once. Or if you are younger and some investment falls due or you receive a modest legacy or a windfall, you may put this money into an annuity to start at any age you choose. Let us suppose when you are thirty you fall heir to $1,000. If you put this amount into an annuity and the contract provides for 3% compound interest, by the time you are 60 years old you will have an annuity based on $2,430. Or if you choose a contract which provides for 4% compound interest you would receive an income based on $3,240. Today most annuities bought are deferred annuities, that is they are purchased by payments over a term of years just like a life insurance policy. An annuity may commence at age 50, 55, 60 or 65 or any other age chosen.

Reversing the hat trend of past seasons, brow and smooth center part are revealed, back of the head is covered. Diamente mirrors form a sparkling medallion high on this suavely folded hat of Allied blue felt.

Now let us look at some of the different types of annuities. First there is the straight life annuity. This pays income starting at the retirement age chosen and continues for the rest of your lifetime. When you die the annuity dies with you and there is no further payment. This is the cheapest form of annuity and is the one suitable for the person who has only herself to consider.

The Annuity

Then there is the "guaranteed annuity." This pays the retirement income so long as you live or in any event for 10, 15 or 20 years according to the contract chosen. This type costs more than the straight life annuity and, of course, the longer the guaranteed term the higher the price. Suppose you take a 10-year guarantee annuity at age 60. If you die when you are age 65, the annuity payments will be continued to your heirs for another five years, thus completing the ten-year guaranteed period. This annuity is useful if you want to leave some benefit to your heirs in event of your death shortly after your retirement income commences. Or under some circumstances it may become virtually a joint annuity. For example if you take out a 20-year guarantee annuity to start at age 60 and you marry a man five years older than you are, the annuity is likely to last during the lifetime of both you and your husband for if you live of course your annuity continues, and if you pre-decease your husband he receives it for the balance of the 20-year period and by the end of that period he would be 85 years old.

Other similar types may be bought. One provides that if you die before annuity payments equal the principal sum, the annuity will be continued to your heirs until the balance is paid. In another, if you die before the retirement income received equals the total premiums paid, the balance will be paid as an annuity to the person you name.

Joint annuities may be bought also. These cover two or more lives and provide that annuity will continue until the last person named dies. Or, as one person will not require as large an income as two, at a considerably lower cost the contract may be issued to provide for a lower income after the death of one of the annuitants. For example a husband and wife may have a joint annuity for $125 a month with the provision that in case of death of either one the annuity will be reduced to $75 a month.

Annuities may be purchased from any insurance company or from the Dominion Government. However, the contracts of insurance companies and those of the government are quite different. All annuities issued by insurance companies provide for cash surrender and loan values. This means that after the annuity has

An aqua wool tunic companions a black crepe skirt to give this dress a suit look. Ascot and fly-away bow are spangled with flashing sequins.

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Naturally the foods you give your infant cannot, because of his delicate digestive system, be enriched with the seasonings that liven adult meals. But taste Heinz Strained Foods yourself and you'll see that they have a fresh, natural flavour. Vitamins and minerals, too, are retained in high degree because of Heinz insistence on freshness and scientific cooking.
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ENERGY BREAKFAST
Extra Tasty with Fresh Peaches
Build breakfast around NABISCO SHREDDED WHEAT! Eating this high-energy whole wheat cereal regularly is a mighty pleasant way to help get the proteins and carbohydrates you need, as well as useful amounts of the minerals, iron and phosphorus. Tender, golden-brown NABISCO SHREDDED WHEAT is ready cooked, ready to eat, ready to help give you more "go" for work or play. Serve it often.
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been in force for some two or three years, if required you may surrender the contract and draw your equity in cash or if you need money you may borrow on your annuity. Moreover, at an additional premium you can get life insurance protection with your annuity contract, $1,000 insurance for each $10 monthly annuity. In addition a disability clause may be attached to any contract purchased from an insurance company. This provides that after you have been totally disabled for six months, no further premium payments will be required until once more you are able to work. You do not have to repay these premiums later and your contract is kept intact just as though you had paid them. If you die before the annuity starts, the money paid in, with interest, will be paid to your heirs; or if you desire the contract can provide for no return at death in which case your annuity will be larger, or else the cost of annuity will be lower.

The contract offered by the Dominion Government provides that in event of death before the annuity starts, all payments made with compound interest at 4% will be refunded to your heirs. There is no compulsion to make payments. You may put in as little or as much as you wish, the income you receive being calculated on the total amount paid in. You may start your annuity at any age and you will get the income which the payments you have made will buy at that age. The government annuities have no cash surrender or loan values. They have no disability benefit. In no case, except if death occurs before the annuity starts, is a lump sum payable.

Now which of all these types suits you best? Before you decide you should make a calm appraisal both of yourself and your circumstances. The kind of person you are has a bearing on the type of contract you should buy. Does money trickle through your fingers and do you find it difficult to save? Or do you have alternate saving bouts and buying sprees? Then it would be wise to choose a contract which compels you to save. You are billed for premiums on annuities purchased from insurance companies and payments must be made at a definite time. On the other hand payments on the government annuities are voluntary and after the first two or three you might find all sorts of excuses why you should spend the money in some other way. Moreover, as it is not likely you will make other savings, the cash values which insurance companies' contracts provide are a protection in case of emergency.

If You Marry

But if you can trust yourself to plan your savings carefully and make regular contributions no matter how they may cramp your spending, and if you have only yourself to consider, then the government annuity probably is the contract for you for it offers a larger retirement income for the money invested than any other contract on the market. Of course, as you cannot get any lump sum with this annuity, some other form of savings should be planned to provide for any emergency which might arise.

Then you must consider also your own special circumstances. If you have no dependents, pick a contract which will give you the most during your own lifetime. There is no use in spending extra money for something you don't need. In this event the straight life annuity is the best. If you have no dependents you do not need life insurance and should not pay extra for it.

If, however, you have someone dependent upon you, in addition to your retirement income you need life insurance to provide an immediate estate. Contracts of insurance companies combine these two, providing $1,000 life insurance for each $10 a month retirement income.

When should an annuity be bought? The younger you are the cheaper the rate. For example a straight life annuity at age 20 with the Dominion Government costs $13.82 a year for each $100 a year retirement income. If you wait until you are 30 you have to pay $23.42 and at 40 you have to pay $44.11. Notice how the rates pyramid. The rate at age 40 is not twice that at age 20 but more than three times the cost.

Don't hesitate to buy an annuity because you may marry. Annuity contracts are very flexible and may be fitted admirably into the insurance program of a family for no family insurance plan is complete which does not provide independence for the parents in their old age.

In buying annuities three points should be kept in mind. First, take time to study the contracts which are available and to buy the one most suited to your needs. Second, remember that the primary consideration is to provide retirement income so don't buy other benefits unless you really need them, such as life insurance if you have no one dependent upon you. Third, see that you have other savings to take care of illness or other contingencies or if you cannot save, buy a contract which provides cash and loan values on which you can call if necessary.

The Merry Grass Widow

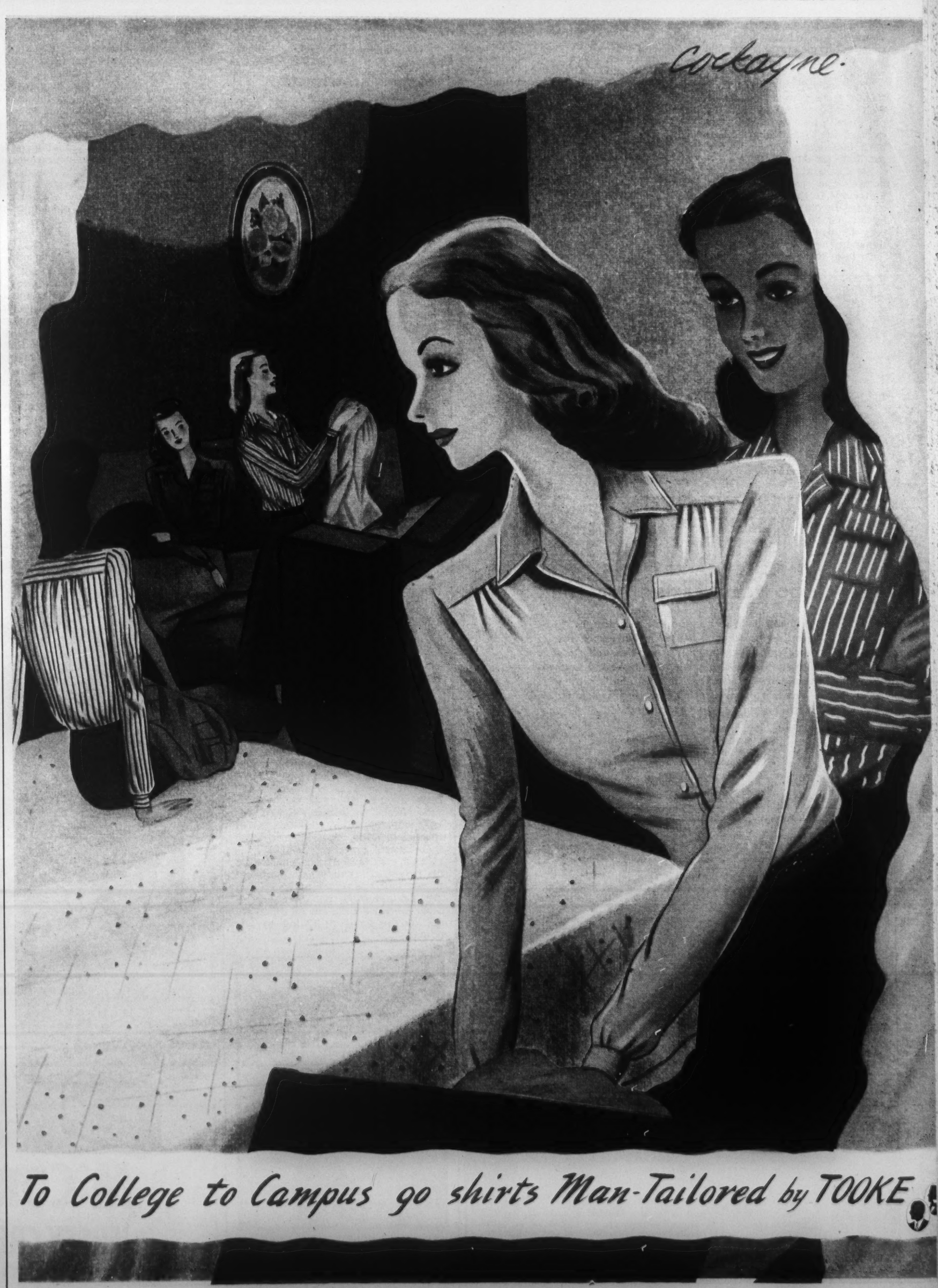
"MY DEAR, come over if you can—
Ida's coming—so is Fran—
Just a cozy chat and sit—
Just us girls—we'll sew and knit."

Of course I'll go—of course I can—
But how I'd adore to see a man!

"My dear, come over if you can—
Bill's away and so is Stan—
Helen's here—and I'll get Kay—
We'll have a game of bridge—what say?"

Of course I'll go—of course I can—
But how I'd adore to see a man!"

LOIS REYNOLDS KERR.



WORLD OF WOMEN

Golden Age of the Upper Middle Class Loses Some of Its Gilt

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

London.

WE ARE in the middle of a peaceful revolution, which means that changes which have been going on quietly for generations are now being speeded up with bewildering rapidity.

The last fifty years of the nineteenth century were the golden age of the upper middle class, and an old man in that walk of life may be excused for wishing that he had been born fifty years earlier. (*Dr. Inge was born on June 6, 1880, Ed.*)

Yet a truthful account of the homes and habits of the early Victorians, such as Mrs. C. S. Peel's chapter in the excellent book edited by Mr. G. M. Young, will make us very doubtful about the happiness of living in the good old times.

To take three or four examples at random. The Victorian undertaker charged anything up to $7,000 for a funeral, at which four black horses with black plumes drew a hearse enriched with gold skulls and lacquered cherubs.

In 1844 fifty-three overflowing cesspits were discovered under the living rooms at Windsor Castle. The Common Council refused to allow the Lord Mayor a shower-bath.

A certain countess was too grand to speak to her doctor. She told her woman to inform him that he might now bleed her ladyship.

But one of the greatest changes is the decline in gross gluttony. Overeating, especially of butcher's meat, was an old failing of our countrymen, as it still is of our cousins the Scandinavians, and of many Germans. Bismarck was a huge eater.

It is true that we never went quite so far as the ancient Romans. Cicero writes to his friend Atticus that he has been entertaining at dinner an alarming guest, Julius Cæsar. "It went off very well." The great man ate a hearty dinner, because "he was taking an emetic." Mrs. Peel has heard of little cupboards in the corner of dining-rooms, for the convenience of topers.

At the beginning of the period cold beef and beer were consumed at breakfast, and the old custom of beer at breakfast had not been quite forgotten at Cambridge when I was an undergraduate.

Morning Refreshment

The early Victorian ladies had a glass of wine and a biscuit in the middle of the morning. Luncheon was a heavy meal with hot dishes, and cake and wine took the place of afternoon tea. Dinner was served in two vast "courses".

Mrs. Peel gives a specimen dinner for twelve. Two soups; turbot and salmon; turkey and leg of mutton; six entrées; three partridges and three woodcocks; six entremets; biscuit à la crême and fondus.

From another source, a diarist records: "Mem. Dined with the Prime Minister (Lord Palmerston) who was upwards of eighty years of age. He ate for dinner two plates of turtle soup; he was then served very amply with a plate of cod and oyster sauce; afterwards he was helped to two very greasy-looking entrées; he then despatched a plate of roast mutton; there then appeared before him the largest and to my mind the hardest slice of ham that ever figured on the table of a nobleman, yet it disappeared, just in time to answer the inquiry of his butler, 'Snipe, my lord, or pheasant?' He instantly replied, 'Pheasant,' thus completing his ninth dish of meat at that meal."

Samuel Pepys provided "a very fine dinner" for ten people, in 1660. "A dish of marrow-bones; a leg of mutton; a loin of veal; a dish of fowl; three pullets and two dozen larks; a great tart; a neat tongue; a dish of anchovies; a dish of prawns, and cheese."

On another occasion he gave "a brace of stewed carps; six roasted chickens; a joint of salmon; a tanzy; two neat's tongues; and cheese" for four.

Rationing Slims

By way of contrast, Lord Frederic Hamilton, as a young attaché, dined with the Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia. "The meal consisted solely of curds and whey, veal cutlets, and rice pudding. Nothing else whatever." The old Prussian court blended absolute simplicity with great dignity.

My friend Archdeacon Bevan was once entertained by the College of Physicians, who, as I can testify, do their guests extremely well.

"Perhaps, Mr. Archdeacon," said his neighbor, "it may have occurred to you that the repast of which you are partaking is not precisely in accordance with the advice which we are in the habit of giving to our patients."

"Well," said the archdeacon, "since you ask me, it had occurred to me."

"Sir," said the great doctor, "the human stomach loves an occasional surprise."

It ought to be only an occasional surprise. The effect of rationing on the national health has been very good. Diabetes, which in spite of insulin had been growing more fatal year by year, has declined notably both here and in Germany as the result of rationing. Most of us have lost a few pounds in weight, but that may be all for the good.

There is probably less undernourishment now than there used to be, and in consequence there has been a slight increase in the average height of the population; but over-eating, which had been declining for many years, is now impossible.

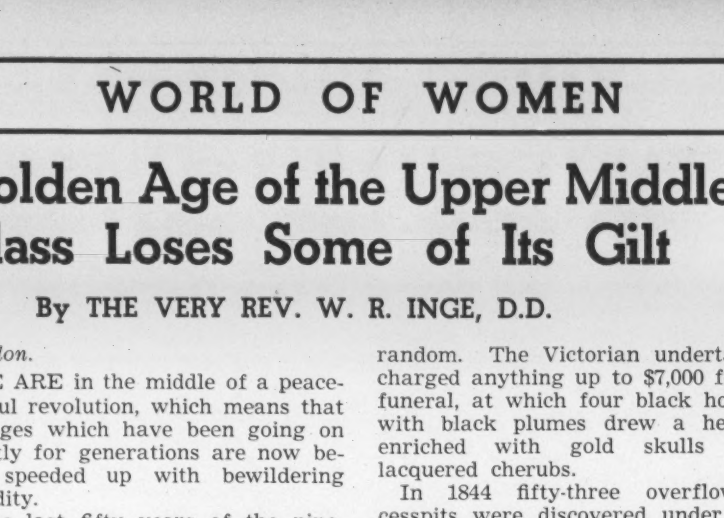
There is no doubt that rationing will be continued for some time after the war, for we shall probably try to feed some of the starving people on the Continent. When the law is relaxed we shall have formed a habit of abstinence in diet, and we are not likely to go back to the old habits of self-indulgence.

Food and Religion

In this country, though not in France, a mild degree of disapproval is felt for a man who thinks much about his food. The result is that, as the Frenchman said, we have a hundred religions and only one sauce, which is better, the Englishman retorted, than having a hundred sauces and no religion.

The art of cookery would decay if women had to provide only for themselves. Women living alone generally prefer hugger-mugger meals, such as the nondescript high tea. I must confess that I enjoy an occasional Belshazzar, like those to which I was often invited, when I was a Dean, by the City companies.

I hope the time will not come when our meals will consist wholly of vitamins.



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There are many new versions of the turban in fall collections. Here sand wool jersey is draped softly on a dark grey open-crowned turban.

The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Essy*

"More haste, less speed"

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An Introduction to Natation and the Philosophical Attitude

By LEONORA McNEILLY

THE internationally-known swimmer scowled. "Are you going to drown this summer? Hundreds *will*, you know. They can't swim. Fear has their number."

The gaze he focused upon us was decidedly personal. Translated, it read—But why translate? It was enough. We would learn to swim our Channel of Fear. And remembering the awful night we spent, alternately praying and examining our life preserver on our last Atlantic crossing, we felt the sooner the better.

At a carefully selected pool we finally arrived. My two companions, jubilant at the prospect of removing the weight of years and avoirdupois in Neptune's rejuvenating waters, hastily undressed and dashed toward the tank at the end of the corridor, calling to me to take a shower and hurry in.

But I was destined to get off to a bad start. Having disrobed, *not* jubilantly, I ran toward the shower, tried all the taps, knobs and handles. Not one would work. Gremlins had taken over. Finally, with a Herculean effort, I dislodged one from its moorings. It must have been intended for the Fire Brigade. A deluge of water shot forth and struck the opposite wall. It rushed into the locker-room beyond. My frantic attempts to turn off the water were ineffectual. The impact blinded me, drove me off. I dashed into the corridor and called for help.

Taking the Plunge

This initiation into the art of swimming left me jittery and a little shy of water in any shape or form. Nevertheless, I plunged into the pool.

Attempted mastery of the rhythm of the frog-like movements which constitute the basis of swimming confirmed me in my belief that I was no musician, rhythmic harmony of legs and arms having escaped me. The "Dead Man's Crawl", I was informed as I crawled along, was analogous to life in that if one were desirous of getting anywhere—in this case, to the other side of the pool—one would have to put up a pretty stiff kick. The "Crawl" was more than a kick. It was a sort of Refresher Course, extracting from the subconscious, en route, inopportune disconcerting snatches of David Copperfield's conversation with old Peggoty. (You remember?) 'Dead, Mr. Peggoty?'—'Yes, drown-dead.'

Indeed, if truth must be served, this particular pool was not a morale accelerator. The assistant instructor's stage-whispered "Huh!" as I passed, "I knowd the minute I set eyes on that one that *she'd* never learn to swim" was not calculated to lend any appreciable support to morale. Nor his added: "But if you want any backing—"

Mercifully I had passed out of earshot.

Then a private lesson! Dire necessity had arranged it. Certainly *we* hadn't. Privacy has its points. But not in a swimming pool—when you can't swim.

Drown-dead

On this occasion my instructor appeared, dressed in a befrilled and furbelowed little number. Startled, I asked if she were not going to get into the tank with me.

"Not this morning. I'm due at a luncheon. Now I want you to push off—one—two—three—"

"But if I go down," I parried.

"I'll fish you out with this." She laughed, picked up a bamboo pole.

As I pushed out, her "backing" appeared. Bending over the tank, gesticulating like a baseball coach, he yelled: "Come on! Come—on!"

But I was not coming on. I was not only pushing *out*. I was pushing *down*. Slowly gyrating toward the bottom of the twenty-foot tank, I was about to accept old Peggoty's verdict of 'Drown-dead' when the fishing pole was thrust into frenzied fingers.

I might have decided then and there to give up the idea of learning to swim had I not been intrigued with the technique of employing one fear to conquer another which was being tried out on little Jimmy, arrived with his family to learn to dive.

There was never a finer case of ague than little Jimmy was developing as he stood on the end of the diving-board, arms upraised, awaiting the signal to go. The signal had gone—but Jimmy was still there, strong on fear, but weak on obedience where drowning himself was concerned. The need for sterner measures set family taunts and epithets flying, also his maiden aunt. Her clenched fist came in a not too friendly contact with little Jimmy's ear. She shouted: "Be a man, will you?"

This was my clue. I would be "a man."

Sink or Swim

Early next morning, I was at the pool. But to my chagrin, a *real* man sat on the edge of the tank.

"I—I thought I would be the first one here," I ventured weakly.

"Gosh! You'd have had to come early then. I spend an hour here every morning before I go down to the bank," the young banker said.

"Scared?" he asked as I made several attempts to push off.

I regarded him a trifle sadly. "The word isn't coined that would describe my feelings," I told him.

He laughed. "You should worry. I was so scared, darned if I didn't soon commence to be scared of myself. So I said: 'Here goes—sink or swim.' And now—" He laughed. "I can do every blamed kind of stroke there is. It's diving that's got me."

At long last we made adieu to the swimming pool, feeling reasonably sure that in the appalling toll from drownings each summer, *we* would not be numbered. We had learned to swim. And we had learned too that our instructor was right. To get anywhere in life, one has to put up a pretty stiff kick.

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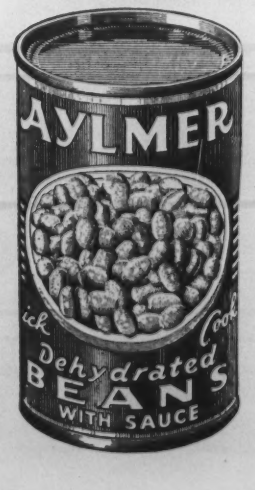

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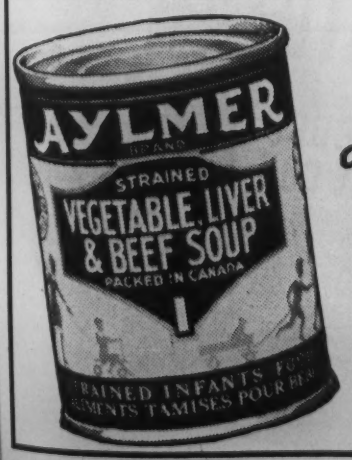

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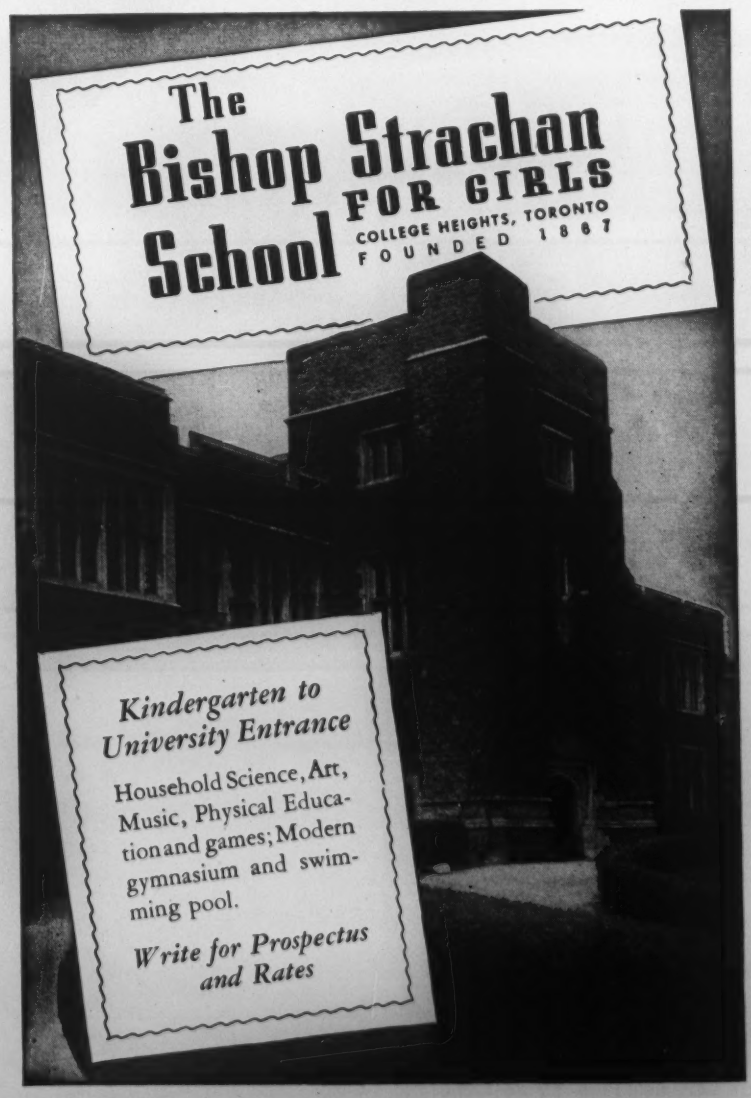

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CONCERNING FOOD

Controversial Clams and Some Other Schools of Thought

By JANET MARCH

THERE are almost as many schools of thought about the making of clam chowder as there are in the Deep South, suh, concerning the correct concoction of the mint julep. Inlanders who are fortunate enough to be spending a holiday in a coastal region where the elusive clam can be pursued to his lair might find the chowder recipe that follows a solid basis for cooking triumph. Natives of these regions, of course, will have their own favorite means of dealing with the palate-pleasing clam.

Chowder

¼ pound dry salt pork or 4 strips bacon
2 medium onions, chopped
3 medium potatoes, peeled and diced
½ teaspoon salt, or to taste
¼ teaspoon black pepper
2 cups water
1 small chili pepper
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup chopped fresh clams
1 cup light cream or evaporated milk

Dice salt pork or bacon and fry until browned. Remove from fat. Sauté onions in pork fat until tender but not browned. Cook potatoes with seasonings in water until tender. Add onion, chili pepper and the butter and flour that have been mixed together. Cook slowly until broth is thickened. Add clams and cream and heat slowly until steaming. Serve at once. Approximate yield: 4 servings.

Serve with pilot bread, toasted and buttered, cole slaw, soft ginger cookies and applesauce.

If you've ever dined aloft while travelling on one of American Airlines' flagships, the two recipes that follow may have been sampled by you. The food is served from the range where it was cooked, and so must be simple enough to be handled quickly in the small space afforded by the flagship galleys. Yet it must be hearty to satisfy the appetites of the busy people who fly. Hence, casserole dishes are favorite luncheon items that are practical, too, for down-to-earth dining.

Lamb Casserole

3 tablespoons chicken or bacon fat
3 tablespoons chopped onion
1 pound lamb shoulder
¾ teaspoon salt
4 medium sized carrots
½ pound string beans
3 tablespoons flour
cold water
½ cup Burgundy wine
3 medium sized potatoes
1 tablespoon butter
1 egg yolk

Melt fat, add chopped onion and cook until onion is transparent. Dice lamb in 1 inch cubes, roll in flour and brown on all sides in fat. Add salt and enough water to cover. Simmer meat just below boiling point for 1½ hours or until tender. Meanwhile slice carrots in ¼ inch slices, cut beans in half and cook each in ½ cup of water. Boil vegetables only until just tender as they will continue to cook in the casserole. When meat is tender, mix flour with enough cold water to make a smooth thin paste and add to meat. Simmer for 3 minutes more and then add vegetables and water in which they were cooked. Add Burgundy and place mixture in casserole. Mash potatoes, add butter and egg yolk. Beat until fluffy, season to taste and place on top of casserole. Brown in hot oven and serve.

You might try the casserole with peas or baby green lima beans in place of the carrots and string beans if you prefer. Biscuit topping or dumplings are equally as good as mashed potato. Lamb needs something such as burgundy to intensify its subtle flavor but thyme and marjoram are spices that will also insure a pleased smile.

You may have overheard rumors that rhubarb, long a Spring standby, has graduated from the "eat it— it's-good-for-you" class to its legitimate place with the more glamorized foods. Baked rhubarb is not only delectable but bears not the slightest resemblance to the stewed variety. Its rosy color improves so during baking that it has an almost jewel-like appearance. If you like surprises you might serve it topped with a flaky crust but we like to admire it completely unembellished.

Baked Fresh Rhubarb

Wash 1 pound of rhubarb and cut it into pieces 1½ inches long. Do not peel. Place rhubarb in a long baking pan, sprinkle 1 cup of granulated sugar over it and add ¼ cup water. Only a small amount of water is necessary to prevent burning when rhubarb is first placed in the oven because it contains a great deal of water itself. Bake in slow oven (325°) for 25 minutes or until just tender. Serve warm or chilled.

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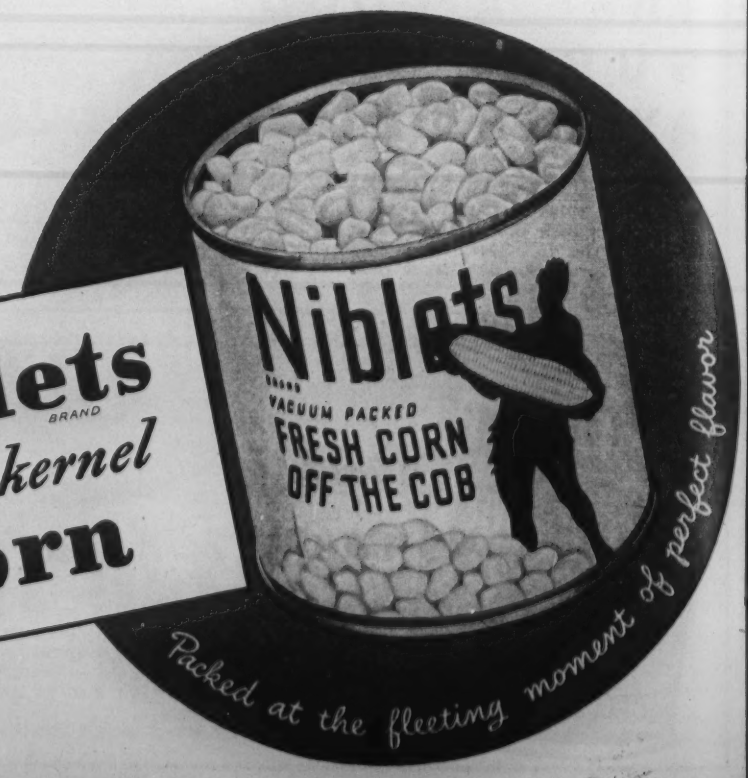

Preserving by Quick Freezing

By MARION GIFFORD

PERHAPS, in your town or near it, a freezer locker plant has opened up, tempting you to switch from home-canning to quick-freezing.

Homemakers with freezing experience and veteran locker patrons have discovered many reasons why freezing is preferable to home canning for a large number of fruits, vegetables and meats. (Some foods, of course, like tomatoes, do not freeze well and must continue to be canned.) In the first place, the products have a much better flavor. They taste more like the fresh, and lend themselves to much greater variety in cooking. Then too, many vegetables which are not popular when home-canned, such as spinach, are thoroughly enjoyed when frozen.

For the best results use the vegetable varieties that have been found to be best suited to freezing. Some types of peas and lima beans, for instance, are unsuitable. Your locker plant will give advice on selecting good vegetable varieties.

Use Quality Products

Like any food-preserving process, freezing demands a high quality product to begin with, for it will not disguise off-flavors or add flavor.

Only those vegetables that have been freshly picked from the garden should be frozen. Pick them at the stage of maturity at which they are of highest quality for table use. The immature and the overmature should be discarded as far as freezing is concerned. Fruits should be picked and frozen at the stage best for eating out of hand.

But one of the chief problems in the use of a locker plant is that of getting the garden produce to the plant to be frozen without too much delay. "From garden to freezer with all possible speed" should be the watchword. Both locker user and locker operator must do their best to cut down the time involved in processing. Prepared packages of fruits and vegetables must not stand around for hours before being placed in the freezer—either at home or in the plant. For this reason, preparing products at night to take to the plant next day is not best. However, women with limited time may have to prepare their products at night for deposit in the morning.

For Busy Women

One veteran locker patron who faced this problem adopted this technique to insure as fine a frozen product as possible: She harvests her vegetables in the late afternoon, culls them, cleans them, blanches and cools them carefully, then packages and stores them in the coldest part of her refrigerator to take to the locker plant the first thing in the morning. Strawberries, however, she prepares in the morning, for they deteriorate on standing.

Always keep a perpetual inventory of your locker and know at all times just what is there. For frozen food should be used at its prime and not held over from one season to the next. While most frozen products—with the exception of pork and poultry which are at their best if held less than six months—can be kept from season to season or a year with no apparent deterioration, it is not economical to keep them longer.

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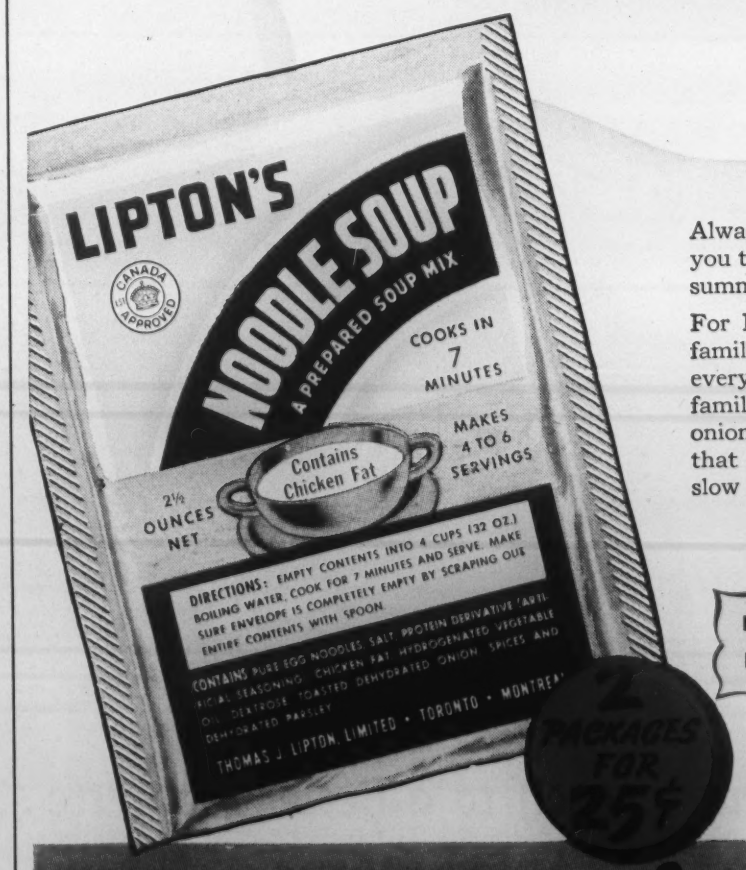
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Allers Plays Sinigaglia Music: Marina Svetlova's Dancing

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE return of the distinguished and magnetic conductor, Franz Allers for two more Promenade concerts at Varsity Arena has been welcomed by local music lovers. Mr. Allers, who is a Czech and was eminent in the musical life of Prague prior to the Nazi occupation, and a profound musician, knows how to inject joy into a program. His later functions as conductor of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, have demonstrated his fine rhythmical aptitudes. Last week his guest associates were two very admirable dancers, Marina Svetlova and Alexis Dolinoff, formerly of the Original Ballet Russe and now of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The purely orchestral part of the program was widely diversified and for the most part unhackneyed. I was particularly interested in an overture to Goldoni's old comedy "The Quarrelsome People of Chioggia" by Leone Sinigaglia. Though the composer, a native of Turin, will celebrate his 76th birthday on August 14th, his music is very little known on this side of the Atlantic. Unlike most of his contemporaries in that country he has not sought operatic fame. This overture, which overflows with gaiety, and is impressive in its original harmonic devices, is one of his few contributions to the music of the theatre.

His early training was more cosmopolitan than that of other Italians of his own period such as Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Cilea and Puccini. He proceeded from the Turin Conservatory to Vienna, and formed close personal contacts with Dvorak and Karl Goldmark. Chamber music and symphonic composition were more to his taste than opera, from the outset. His name came into prominence as long ago as 1898 when the once famous Bohemian String Quartet commenced playing his chamber works. He has composed at least one important violin concerto and much orchestral music. His enthusiasm for the folk songs of his native Piedmont has been analogous to that of Vaughan Williams for those of the English countryside. His "Rapsodia Piedmontese" and "Suite Piedmontese" are works I hope to hear some day. Under Mr. Allers' firm and coaxing beat the Proms orchestra did surprisingly well with such unfamiliar music as the Goldoni overture.

The younger members of this summer's orchestra were put to a rather severe test by most of the program. There was the wild Gopak from Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorotchinski" and Bizet's equally dashing "Farandole." One of the cleanest and best interpretations was Debussy's "Fetes", almost as popular nowadays as "Clair de Lune"; the arrival and departure of the brass band was handled with the utmost finesse. I fear that many listeners who did not know just what the composition signified were rather wearied by Aaron Copland's "El Salon Mexico." The rendering was rather cautious, because it is a complex work, but it really needs an explanatory note if it is to be followed. In Mexico they have dance salons that cater to all classes from the peons who pound mud floors with bare feet to more elegant dancers of various social strata on the upper floors. The composition presents echoes and snatches of rhythm from such an establishment. Another modern work was William Walton's "Crown Imperial" inspired by the Coronation ceremonies in 1937. When it was announced that Walton had composed such a work it was assumed that it would be a satire, as is his orchestral suite "Facade," but it turned out to be a martial offering as sincere as it is distinguished.

Liszt's "Tasso" is a museum piece, more interesting historically than musically. It was the work for which in 1854 he invented the form and name "symphonic poem," subsequently adopted by composers in all lands. Its production was the birth of a new and revolutionary form which aimed at linking up music with literature. In its day it was almost as revolutionary in Germany as the earlier works of Berlioz in France. The man most deeply influenced by the ideas as exemplified in "Tasso," was Richard Strauss, but it is also obvious that it influenced Tchaikovsky. There are passages that a modern audience, if asked to guess at the authorship, would attribute to the Russian. It is not a spontaneous work despite its flow of rather commonplace melody. The truth is that Liszt though past 40 when he conceived "Tasso" had not learned the art of orchestration and had to seek help from others.

Dream of Fair Women

The Metropolitan Opera House has a tradition of physical beauty in connection with its premier ballerinas apart from their terpsichorean talents. The late Rosina Galli who crowned her career by marrying Mr. Gatti-Cazazza made a glorious appeal to the vision. One of her successors, Maria Gambarelli, was also exquisite to gaze on. Marina Svetlova who now holds that position is lovely in all respects; in face, form, the carriage of her head, movements of her arms. One recalls her with the Original Ballet Russe at Massey Hall and she seems to have gained in poise and authority. Her solo waltz from the ballet in Gounod's "Faust" waltz which Mephisto arranged to take his victim's mind off Marguerite, was ideal in grace and enchantment. In other numbers the ballerina had the co-operation of Alexis Dolinoff, an agile, handsome and accomplished dancer.

There are few more popular orchestral numbers than the "Dance of the Hours" with which Ponchielli relieved the tragic gloom of his opera "La Gioconda," but singularly enough it is seldom presented in ballet form. When I saw Walt Disney's parody in "Fantasia" with ostriches and elephants cavorting to Ponchielli's strains, I assumed that serious renderings would in future be futile. But Svetlova and Dolinoff were so adept and graceful that they made one forget Disney's menagerie. In the "Pastorale" which Bizet composed for "L'Arlesienne" and afterward interpolated into "Carmen" there was a singular incongruity. Dolinoff danced in the established Spanish tradition with glides and heel taps. Obviously Madame Svetlova has never been taught to speak Spanish with her feet and hips. Her movements were those of the conventional classic ballerina, more appropriate for "Swan Lake" or "Les Sylphides" than for "Carmen."

All these works were authentically ballet; but Massenet would rise in his grave and curse could he have witnessed the Meditation from "Thais" used for ballet purposes. This composition was once described by Vincent D'Indy as "discreet and semi-religious eroticism." A good many people imagine when they hear it that they are listening to a

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THE THEATRE

Some Distinguished Acting in a Loose, Unfurbished Comedy

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE is a lot of very good acting in Mr. Robert Henderson's production of "The Royal Family" (George Kaufman and Edna Ferber, 1927) at the Royal Alex. this week, and truth to tell the piece needs it and a wee bit more. There was a slight tendency on Monday night to hope that the absence of the wee bit more ("and how much it is") might be compensated for by noise, and it wasn't.

This refers very much to Mr. Rutherfurd in the role which the public is supposed to take for the late John Barrymore. Mr. Rutherfurd, quite excusably, was too busy playing *Hamlet* last week to put much study into what after all is a pretty sketchy, more Ferberish than furbished, account of a playboy personality; but he was very, very, vigorous.

It does not refer at all to Marie Paxton, who justified her stellar billing in the program by a performance which far outshone even her brilliant but brief role as the actress in "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Miss Paxton, who has been growing artistically before our very eyes all summer, is ideally equipped for this sort of role, and if she could not quite achieve the absolutely magnetizing effect of personal grandeur which the opening entry needs she made up for that by a steady building up of the more human aspects of the character until at the end she had us all believing that *Julie Cavendish* could not be anything but the greatest actress in the American theatre and also a very wonderful woman.

It is unfortunate that Miss Ferber (I just know it was not Mr. Kaufman) insisted on closing the play with the death of what could not, even in the fairly capable lands of Jane Moultrie, be anything but a minor character—the septuagenarian Cavendish grandmother. It is practically impossible for a live character to take a closing scene away from a perfectly fresh corpse which has just died on the stage.

The play is merely a string of episodes showing how, in the inevitable clash between love and domesticity on one side and the artist's career on the other, the hereditary actress always succumbs to the call of art and glory. It introduces a long string of players and the associates of players, all deftly drawn and all competently played, with Gina Malo quite a bit more than competent as the stormy younger Cavendish. Richard Temple as the manager and Rupert McLeod as the ageing relative of the Cavendishes did several nice scenes.

The pace was terrific. The piece was—like all Mr. Henderson's productions—extremely well mounted. Next we older playgoers are to have memories of Mrs. Fiske revived by the accomplished Haila Stoddard—she of "Blithe Spirit"—in Langdon Mitchell's "Becky Sharp," otherwise "Vanity Fair."

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religious composition just as they do when they hear Handel's "Largo" and Liszt's "Preludes". But though the piety of the "Meditation" is heavily sugar coated it makes a soothing violin solo, last week played with exquisite tonal beauty by Albert Steinberg. It was far from the spirit of the composition to see the stern Cenobite monk tossing the repentant courtesan about as though she were a modern jitterbug. In the Alexandra of Thais's day, the habits of some of our Doukhobors would have attracted little attention. According to Anatole France, Thais had no inclination to cover her charms. Therefore one wondered where the courtesan as depicted by Madame Svetlova obtained her nice blue summer frock.

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THE WORLD OVER 24

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Radio Practice in Australia: Some Gossip of the Studios

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IN AUSTRALIA they don't have women on the air after the morning broadcasts are over. There are 100 private stations and 27 nationally-owned. No city station can be over 1000-watts and the country stations are limited to 2000-watts. They don't have news commentators as we do in Canada; they have two or three good musical programs like Percy Faith's and Dr. Frank Black's. They haven't anybody like Walter Winchell or Jimmy Fidler, and the Postmaster-General is the directing head of all broadcasting.

These facts, and some others, were given to us by A. Campbell-Jones, president of Radio 2 UE, of Sydney, Australia, whom we met in New York through Harry Sedgwick, director of Canada's Wartime Information Board there. Mr. Campbell-Jones, who is also associated with a chain of Australian newspapers, was in United States studying broadcasting methods, and incidentally collecting sets of transcriptions to take back to his country. Up to now there has been great difficulty, apparently, in importing radio discs into Australia.

No Advertising

Australian stations are on the air from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., and the station owners are urging the Postmaster-General to give permission to go on the air from 5 a.m. to 2 a.m. after the close of the war. National stations carry no advertising, and all the private stations are members of the Australian Federation of Broadcasting Stations, Mr. Campbell-Jones said.

What fascinated him about American broadcasting was the news commentators. "We have nothing like them in Australia," he said. "We get the BBC news every day, and our government broadcasts news three times a day, but to have a man like Edward R. Murrow frankly discuss the day's news, and even go so far as to criticize the views of other commentators . . . well, that's something new for me."

Walter Winchell's rapid-fire delivery of social, movie and diplomatic chatter intrigued him, and he said: "When I get back to Sydney I'm going to try and find somebody who might do something similar." Jimmy Fidler's frank comments on the movies and the actors of Hollywood delighted him, and he thought he would introduce a similar broadcast "at home". Australians love music, and he hadn't found anything in New York that could beat Australian audiences of 80,000 who listen to a symphony orchestra out-of-doors.

Mr. Campbell-Jones explained that Australians preferred women broadcasters in the morning, and wouldn't stand for them in the afternoon or evening. The only British leader they would listen to was Winston Churchill. Australians looked upon Canada as "a close friend" and strong ties were growing between the two countries because so many Australian fliers were training in Canada. When we asked him what the Australians thought of the American soldiers, he said: "We didn't like them, at first. They stole the Australians' girls, for one thing. But after we got to know them better, we liked them."

Vallee Back

Radio listeners continue to rave about the appeal of Frank Sinatra on the air, but we are more concerned about the good news that Rudy Vallee, now discharged from the U.S. Coast Guard, or at least placed on the "inactive list", will return to radio on September 9 with a different type of variety show.

Rudy promises "an array of comedy, music, romance and informative thought that may knock some of you out of your proverbial radio seats". He explains that he has had the idea for the show for six years, but couldn't sell it until now.

Vallee has given a great deal to radio. Fifteen years ago he launched the Fleischmann Hour which recaptured the old days of vaudeville and overnight raised Rudy from the status of a crooner to a talent impressario. He brought out Edgar Bergen, Bob Burns, Frances Langford, Eddie Cantor, Alice Faye and Tommy Riggs.

When his own voice lost some of its earlier appeal to feminine listeners, Rudy had sense enough not to sing. He had his script writers poke fun at him. Rudy became the butt of ridicule of other artists on the program. He became quite a good comedian. Listeners will eagerly look forward to his new show.

Next to Fred Waring's orchestra, we doubt if there's a band in the world today with such a consistent record of fine playing as Guy Lombardo's band of Canadians, from London, Ontario. Last week the band moved into the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Park Ave., New York; to replace Xavier Cugat's orchestra. (Fred Waring's orchestra, by the way, opened at the Roxy Theatre last week, to play with the new film "Wilson".)

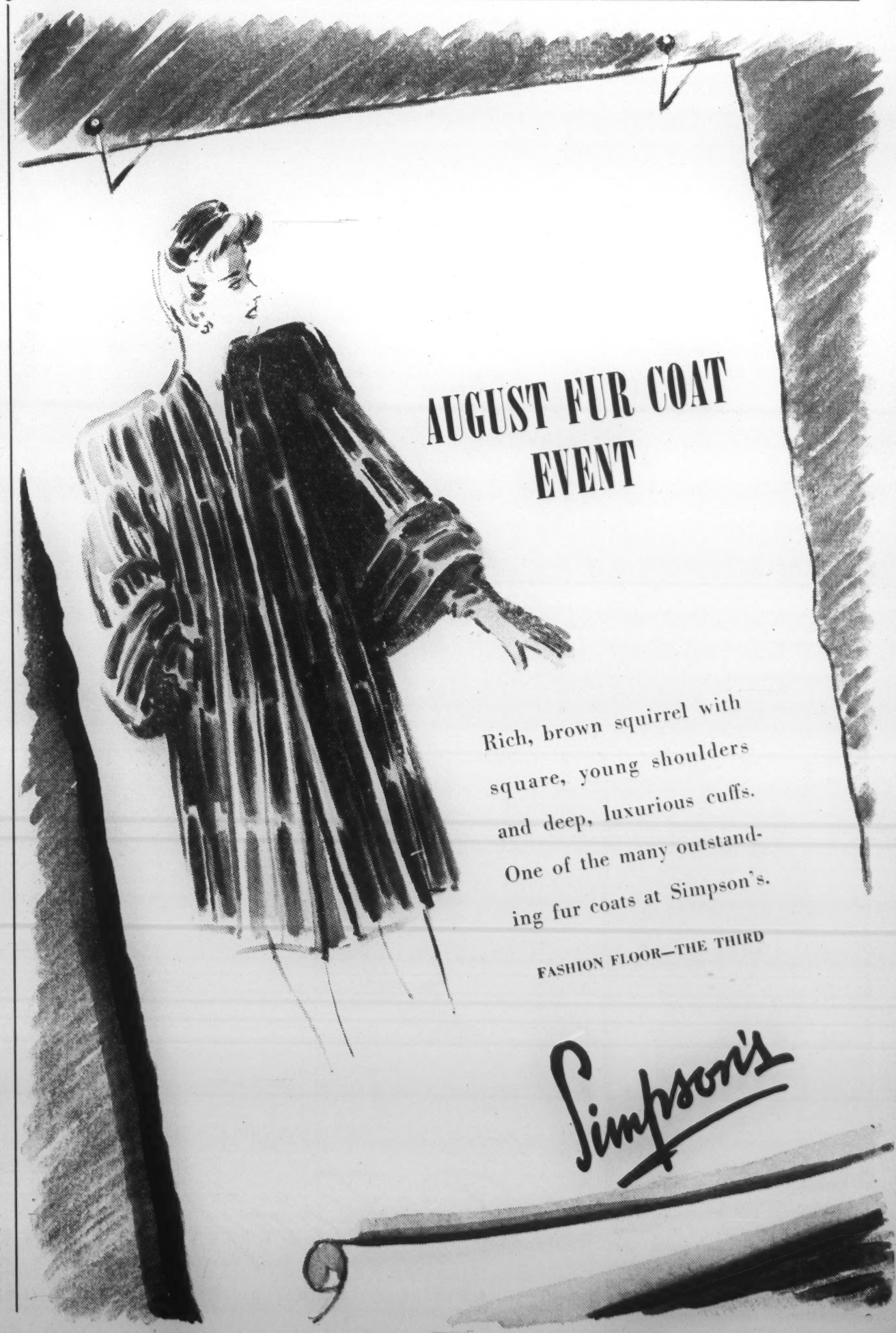
Lombardo's orchestra now grosses half a million dollars a year. There are five Lombardos in it, including the vocalist, Rose Marie. In addition to their hotel work, the orchestra plays in the Saturday broadcast "Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in Musical Autographs". Last Saturday when the band played "Begin the Beguine" it was played especially for the pretty radio singer Jane Froman, who crashed in a Lisbon Clipper accident, and who has had many operations recently.

This is a smart program. Lombardo selects a tune which he predicts will be the "tune of tomorrow" and listeners have the opportunity of asking for special numbers. Guy Lombardo has a nice manner at the microphone. While he sometimes carries a violin while he directs his orchestra, he rarely plays. Success has not changed him. He is one of the fine musicians of radio today.

Canadian Notes

Turning to things in Canadian radio, there is much news: There is talk about CKCL in Toronto being sold, or about to be sold, for from three quarters to a million dollars. Maurice Bodington, veteran announcer of CFRB, has joined the ranks of the free-lancers, and in September will be offering listeners his own programs. Al Leary, for many years associated with CKCL, is another radio man who has launched out on his own. Alan Young will soon move to Duffy's Tavern program to replace Ed Gardiner, according to an item in *Variety*. Jack Radford, station relations man for CBC, has had word from his son, who is a prisoner of war in Stalagluft 3. John Holden, of the Holden Players, is now stage manager for "Ten Little Indians", having a successful run in New York. . .

Ernest Morgan, who has been senior program producer in Vancouver for four years, has moved east to become "supervisor of international exchange broadcasts".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THE DRESSING TABLE

Beauty at Fingertips of Hands in the Thick of Things

By ISABEL MORGAN

IT'S easy—when you know how—to "do" your own manicure and yet give the nails the glossy, neat-edged look that is the mark of a professional job.

Short nails are efficient. But manicurists insist that an eighth of an inch of nail beyond finger-level is more practical for picking up things—and besides, it gives you something to polish. But wear short nails in ovals that curve from the unclipped corners of the nail-base—not in sharp peaks that today look both affected and dated: cause tips to snap: leave flesh exposed to calluses and hang-nails: make short nails look shorter.

Cuticle control? You can keep cuticle from closing in on nails, if you'll keep pushing it back. But there is a trick in doing that. You have to follow the circling thread of the cuticle in the direction it curves. Push against it, and it either springs back or you get stretchy or ragged rims. If you have to probe, go gently. Don't gouge. Cuticle overlaps tender new nail growth that is susceptible to injury. Signs of injury are white spots which stay with you during the entire life-cycle of nails, and are clues to the mystery of why perfect tips crack up.

Bright Topcoats

How can you put on polish and make nails look as though a professional had given them the works? Before you start frisking that drippy little brush, soap, scrub and dry your nails. If you've used an oily solvent to remove old polish, be sure that your soaping has whisked off every trace of oil. During the interim between drying your nails and stroking on polish, keep your hands away from your hair or face, where they can pick up oil. If you change polish on a rainy day, watch out for moisture on your nails that can cause the smoothest coating of enamel to buckle. To prevent that, perform this last manicuring operation near the heat of a stove or a strong electric light.

To do a professional-looking job of coating nails, brace the hand that you're working on against a table, and keep fingers rigid. A wobbly wrist and flaccid fingers make for poor control and inevitable mistakes. Don't ever load your brush. Dip out a stingy brushful of polish, and quickly trace a narrow band of color around the sides and base of the nail, taking care not to run the stuff either over on the flesh or into the grooves of the nail.

Now quickly complete this first all-over light coat, which you put on in up-and-down strokes, dragging any surplus of polish toward the end of the nail where it can be easily wiped off. Allow that to dry before you put on a second—and heavier—coat. With this coat you wipe the tip off cleanly to expose a white thread-line of nail. That maneuver is intended to be both decorative and functional: functional, because polish carried to the edges of the nail becomes tattered in no time.

Before polish is thoroughly dry, stroke a sealer over your color job. Sealer is that colorless over-coat that makes lacquer more lasting and gives it more dazzle—and cuts down drying time. To make polish really stay with you, carry the sealer both over and under the nail.

If you simply can't be reduced to a helpless state for fifteen minutes or more by a flock of sticky fingernails, speed the drying process by dipping your ten freshly polished beauties in a basin of cold water. But don't wipe water off. Fan it dry.

Fashion notes: Bright shades are in vogue, the theory of the pacesetters being that what nails lack in length this season, they can make up for in morale-lifting colors. And there are other nice shades on the confection-pink side, with which you take no risks of making any one see red.

They Didn't Eat

Sir Jack Drummond, scientific adviser to the British Ministry of Food, recently revealed that during the difficult days of 1941, the British people didn't want to eat. That was the time when food in Britain became plainer, less tasty, less attractive and generally monotonous because of the shortages of meat, cheese, and other milk products.

As a result of this, the average adult lost between seven and 21 pounds in weight. When this "slimming" process set in, it was the British housewife's job to make the family meals as tasty as her cooking art and the limited quantity and variety of ingredients available allowed.

According to the Food Ministry, perhaps the greatest practical difficulty which the British housewife had and continues to have to contend with after she has planned her daily menus, is managing her cooking and baking on the family's small allowance of cooking fats.

A black wool suit by Hattie Carnegie with jacket outlined in Persian. Gold embroidery on lapels and black satin blouse make it formal in feeling. Button up the lapels, conceal the glitter and it is a conservatively tailored street outfit.

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Du Barry Foundation Lotion 1.50
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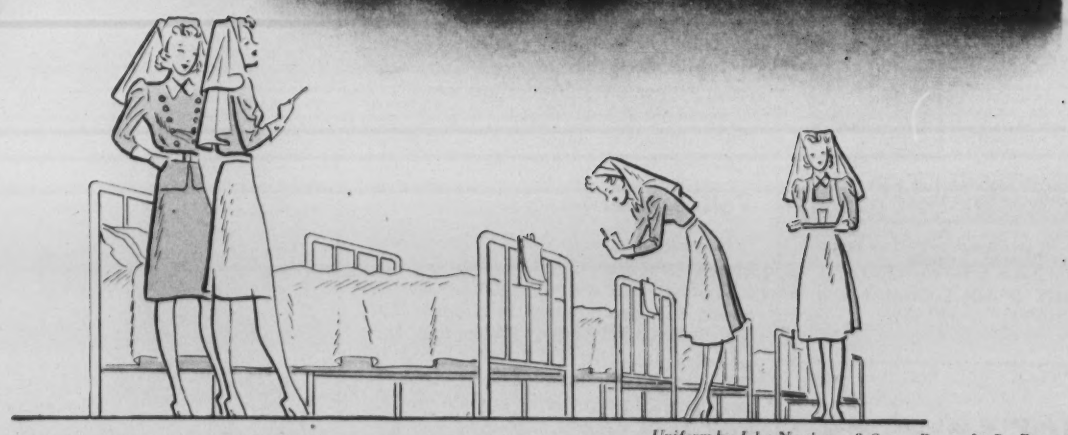
Du Barry Face Powder, in large box 2.00
Du Barry Rouge 1.25
Du Barry Lipstick 1.15



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THE OTHER PAGE

The Lonely Shrine

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

QUIET lies the island, dark with trees
That tremble to no breeze
And house no bird;
And all around it is a sea unstirred,
Undimpled by the oar—
And the long wave unbreaking lips the shore.

Twenty centuries ago there came
Reeling in at dusk,
A tall Greek galley painted blue and flame,
Freighted with amber, ambergris and musk,
And flying such a gale
As wrenched her tortured seams and burst her sail.

She was no lordly ship; as crank a shell
Floats perhaps in some Aegean bay,
Rising and falling to the shoreward swell,
Even today:
A coastwise trader, with a motley few
Of salt hardbitten mongrels for her crew.

Nine days they had been face to face with death,
Fighting a wind that ripped away the breath,
And flayed the living flesh and stopped the heart—
Feeling the crazy planks beneath them start,
Seeing the spread of rotten canvas rend—
Not doubting Death would have them in the end.

Day, and night, and day—
And night again, and the moon and stars unseen,
And the ship tossed like a child's ball between
The spray that was sky, the sky that was spray:
Long odds on death—long odds
Against life and song and laughter and the rose!
By what caprice of what unsleeping gods,
Who knows?
They came into a sea where no wind blows.

AROUND the charmed island lay no foam;
About their ship they saw the waters shine
Darker than alexandrite, dark as wine,
And vivid with a fleet of fiery stars.
And they forgot that they were far from home,
And they forgot all rumors of all wars—
The anger and the anguish of their days:
With wonder in their hearts they stood at gaze.

Day came.
With dawn they rowed ashore. Nothing was there
But fir and olive and the myrtle tree,
And cliff on cliff ascending like a stair
Into the stronghold of eternity.

They looked, and little spoke;
It seemed reluctantly the silence broke,
Lost in that utter peace
Where all winds cease.
—There was a lad, the youngest of the crew,
A skilled and cunning harpist, and he knew
All the old songs and tales that once were free
To happy Arcady.
He, lifting up his young untroubled face,
Spoke with a dreamy smile:
'Whether Apollo live in this far isle
I know not; yet it is a holy place.
Before we sail, here let us raise a shrine—
Give you of yours, and I will give of mine;
It may be that the god will deign to dwell
Where we have builded well.'

Up from the shore they made a little house,
White as new ivory, of peeled boughs
Through which they taught the many-clustered vine
Richly to intertwine
With ruddy fruit and leaves of tender jade——
There never was a lovelier arbor made.
And on the narrow altar, where the sun
Struck through, they laid their offerings one by one—
A scrap of peacock silk, an agate ring,
A dagger of dark bronze that had killed a king.

Audrey Alexandra Brown

Last came the youngest, and hung up the sharp
Delicate gilded angle of his harp.
... The tide rose, the wind blew, the ship
Strained her towards the open sea again.
Forth to Alexandria, Corinth, Spain,
They sailed with light heart and singing lip:
Nor came there any vessel evermore
Into the lee of that enchanted shore.

APOLLO dwelt not there; but when their sail
Grew small to seaward, forth there stole a girl
With hair of bracken-red and limbs of pearl—
A nymph, a creature of the greening wood
And shadowy solitude.

Younger than the hills, old as the trees—
A stranger to mankind, her one defense
Her own wild innocence—
She watched their lessening sail snare up the breeze:
Her face was troubled by a look intent
Even to wistfulness, touched with that fear
That makes too bright the brown eyes of the deer—
But, ignorant, they went.

After she saw their ship no more, she turned;
Step by hesitant step she neared the shrine. . .
Green, it was green within, as green and cool
As the dim floor of some forgotten pool;
The altar dripped with sacrificial wine,
And over it the harp in glory burned.

What thing was this, so bright
That she believed it formed of living light?
The wind blew;
Less than a breath, it sighed from string to string—
But the harp woke, and like a sentient thing
She heard it speak and sing.

Dazed, she looked up,
Lifting her hollow heart, an empty cup
To catch the chord divine;
It flushed her lip and cheek as though with wine.
Ah, for this god, then, had they made the shrine!

All day, unstirring and unwearying, pale
For utterest delight, she knelt, and knew
Still ecstasy whenever the wind blew.
At night the breeze failed, and then she crept
Into her oak for shelter from the dew—
Believing that God slept.

QUIET lies the island, dark with trees,
Loud with no water-course, lulled with no sound
Of birdsong or the yellow-banded bees:
Twenty centuries
Have not changed it or its denizen
Who steals to listen, marvelling now as then,
While, sighing all along its trembling strings,
The god above the altar stirs and sings.

Still, still she raises up
The thirsty chalice of her heart, a cup
For that divinest strain:
The flower falls from the myrtle tree again—
The lilies flourish and fade and are renewed—
She does not see, tranced in her solitude
Where comes no keel, no oar,
And the long wave unbreaking lips the shore.

The Pipes of Freedom

(Listening to the radio broadcast of the Scottish Pipers leading the march into Rome.)

I HEARD the Pipes of Scotland
Play down the streets of Rome;
I saw the kilted Pipers
Pass by St. Peter's dome,
And I asked how came they to be there,
Far from their Highland home?

The Pipers they made answer,
In a heather-haunted strain,
We're marching with Montgomery's men
Who fought at Alamein;
Who drove the Huns like scurrying rats
Across the desert plain.

From Alamein to Tripoli
They swept the desert free;
From Tripoli to Tunis,
From thence across the sea,
They smote the fleeing foe and stormed
The shores of Sicily.

From sea and air they smote him,
And like the scourge of fate,
They smashed him at Mount Etna,
And leapt Messina Strait,
And at one swift and shattering stroke
They crashed Selina's gate.

That's what those Pipers chanted
Along the Appian Way:
Where Caesar led his legions
Beneath his tyrant sway,
Old Scotland's Sons of Freedom march,
The Pipes of Freedom play!

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THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

Government-Controlled Cartels in Future?

By W. A. McKAGUE

Failing the ideal of a free and competitive world, in which embargoes would be prohibited and protective tariffs limited, the factual prospects are for large scale bargaining procedure in which governments will work with capital, labor and management for the promotion of what they deem to be the national interests.

This leaves a gloomy prospect for the "independent" producer and trader, for it presupposes the organization and control of industry. Further, it tends to freeze production into established channels, and thereby to hamper the growth of competitive efficiency.

THIS is an age of big business—so big, in fact, that it tends to override national boundaries and to organize itself into pools and cartels of world extent. Couple this with the fact that government now takes a hand in business, and we visualize a postwar trading world dominated by vast organizations through which governments, sitting in with capital, labor and management, will seek to further their national interests, perhaps even to exploit where circumstances are favorable. Though the possibilities for economic warfare are present, the chances for profit may be inviting.

But where will the "independent" be in this picture? Reading the Atlantic charter, one might expect that embargoes would be prohibited, that customs duties would be restricted, and that dumping would be impossible, in order that all should have access, "on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world".

But in the face of known facts and tendencies, only an idealist can hope for a trading world in which merchandise will flow in comparative freedom in exchange for hard money or stable currency. Just within the past few weeks, monetary specialists from numerous countries have been in session, seeking to arrive at a world currency plan which would make almost inevitable, for the stabilizing of paper exchanges, a definite control over the mass movement of goods. Against this prospect the chances for relatively free trading by the little fellows, under conditions which would permit the efficient to grow and force the inefficient into decline, are remote.

Signs Point to Mass Barter

Instead, the signs point to a regulation of trade by a process of crude barter, in which gross quantities of grain, and oil, and machinery and other products will be priced and quota'd, for the ulterior purpose of governing the trade balance of each country with the rest of the world.

Just where the distinction may be, between the kind of trust that governments in the past sought to destroy, and the type that they are now inclined to foster, is not clear. The co-operative producers' organizations which aspire to "orderly marketing" are in essence doing the same thing as the manufacturers' cartels which aim at controlled distribution. Our own Dominion government fell heir to the western pool's accumulation of wheat, and by withholding it from the market at a time when much of the world was starving but could not pay, it ultimately sold at what was considered a satisfactory price. That sort of thing may become a pattern for future years.

Basically, a combination may aim either at economical buying or at profitable selling, and it may operate in either a raw material or a manufactured product. While scarcely any one concern is big enough to itself control the supply of any raw material or the distribution of any finished product, many industries are dominated by a few large operators thereby making a combine of the few against the many at any time possible and even probable.

A group may conspire to depress the price of an essential raw material for purposes of monopolistic buying. Usually, however, it is concerned with distribution, and in the case of a "raw material" the control of sources of supply and of basic processing plants may be just as effective weapons as is the control of patents and outlets in the case of a finished product.

The consumers' co-operative, as developed in England, seldom aspires to influence the market price of what it buys. Its aim is to economize in handling costs and through quantity buying. Similarly the producers' co-operative, of which Canada has some examples, strives to catch the market at its best rather than to control it, and to distribute to its members the maximum proceeds.

Just when its rubber industry was undergoing rapid expansion, the United States was caught by dear rubber under the British-Dutch control. Ever since that time, the United States has sought alternative sources, experimenting with plantations in Africa and South and Central America, with substitutes in Mexico and elsewhere, and with the new synthetics. Due to the high standard of living of her people, and her large scale manufacturing activities, the United States is such a large buyer of most materials that any international plan as a rule must first consider what her reaction may be. Other prominent cartels or combines in the past have operated in sugar, tin, aluminum, chemicals, radio equipment, and matches.

German Success

These are the "private economic empires" which were recognized by the German Nazis as often more influential than the "decadent" governments of the democratic nations and which they sought, perhaps with some degree of success, to work into a plan for world domination. The fact that the cartels based on the democratic countries were often hampered by prosecution or persecution by their own governments weakened their bargaining power in contrast to the German groups which had the backing of their government, at first secretly and later openly.

Though starting with little money or other material resources after the last war, Germany was thereby able, through the combination of her technical skill, diplomatic ability and a ruthless international policy, to acquire a powerful voice in some of the world's most important economic groups, such as chemicals, synthetic oil, synthetic rubber and light metals, and in this way to withhold from development in other countries certain processes which she was secretly exploiting at home.

Canada has numerous raw materials the marketing of which is capable of being organized into groups which are powerful domestically, but in which foreign exporting interests are so scattered and varied in nature that the development of world organization in improbable. In wheat we are the world's leading exporter, but on the world market wheat has so many buyers and sellers that a dominant organization is virtually impossible.

Our mineral output, including copper, lead, and zinc, and the platinum and other specialized groups which are finding a place in industrial life, makes it inevitable that our government and producing interests will be enmeshed in any schemes for the control of production and distribution of the metals. An outstanding exception is nickel in which Canada has 85 per cent of the world's output and it is moreover mainly in the hands of one corporation. A close co-operation between the Dominion government and International Nickel is highly probable.

In another leading export industry—newsprint—where efforts at control during the depression years fell short of success, the combine principle is now fully exemplified by a scheme under which production is allocated and profits are to some degree pooled. When any of the twenty-five members of the cartel sells more than his quota, the profits from this extra output must be transfered to a central fund, out of which those who have sold less than their quota are reimbursed. This scheme is specifically based upon an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Government View Changed

The war has witnessed a pronounced change in the attitude of our democratic governments towards combinations. As long as the combination appeared to aim at private gain, or could be so construed politically, there was always a demand for trust-busting, which gave rise to the anti-combine laws of this country and even new clauses in the Criminal Code. But as soon as it was deemed advisable to promote the maximum co-operation, with government controllers in the driving seat, the merits of the combine began to be emphasized. That suggests the possibility, indeed even the probability, of the government controlled cartel surviving into the postwar world, in which business and government are supposed to go hand in hand and on a grand scale.

True enough, its objectives may be shifted—it will not be the pure profit motive of the pre-war days, nor the destructive ambition of the wartime program. It will be something different and as yet undefined—such as the maximum exploitation of natural resources, or development of foreign exports, or full employment.

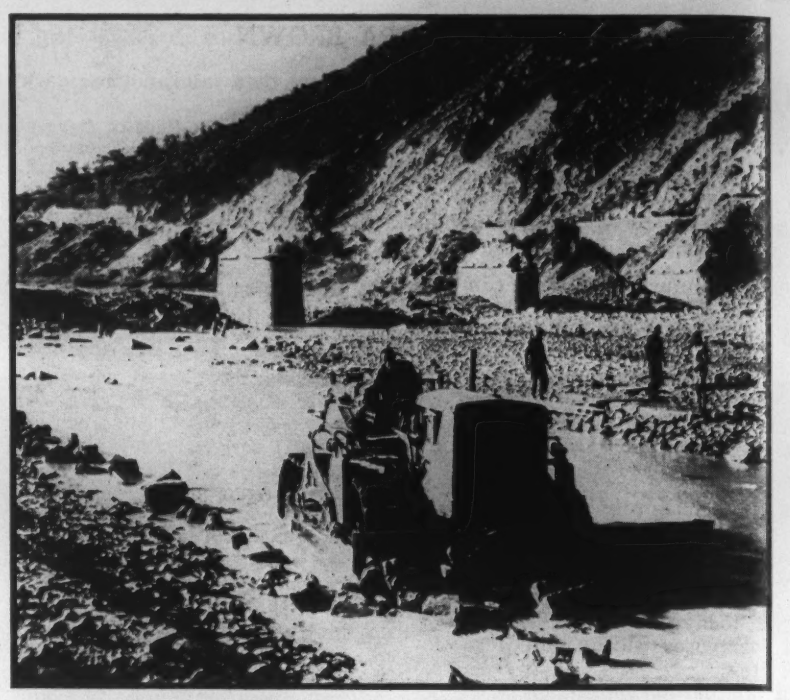
On closer analysis, however, legislation in Canada has not been so hostile to combines as appears on the surface. An impartial investigator of Harvard University, in the preface to his 1940 book entitled "The Control of Competition in Canada", said: "There has been no consistent Canadian policy toward competition. . . In general, Canadian governments have tended to foster private enterprise by giving business men what they want. Since business men usually want to restrict competition, the trend of the legislation has been in this direction, and this trend has been greatly intensified during the past decade. The title of the book is intended to suggest that much more effort—public and private—has been spent in curbing competition than in preventing combination."

The evil of monopoly is not necessarily cured by government sanction, and the tendency of the combine to freeze industry along its established lines, thereby hampering new development and restricting the growth of efficiency, is an inherent danger.

Whether our publicly sanctioned plans, which are taking such firm root during the war, relate to natural products or to manufactures, they should by all means avoid deluding us with the idea that an unsound monopoly can survive. Postwar trading will be tough, and while co-operation and control may have their place, they must not blind our eyes to the necessity for producing goods at a competitive price.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.



From the moment Allied troops set foot upon invasion beaches they are constantly faced with direct and graphic evidence of their interdependence with the less glamorous formations of support and supply. Engineers clear a passage for them over mine-infested roads. In both Italy and Normandy the Royal Canadian Engineers began working first and finished near the last. They are up with the leaders in the continuing lightning advance up Italy, working with British engineers in replacing demolished bridges. In the above photograph, a bulldozer works in water to clear the debris of a blown bridge preparatory to making a temporary ford. Bulldozers are also used to smooth over demolitions and fill in gigantic craters caused by Allied bombing of enemy positions. Once a town is captured, engineers set to work on the task of cutting a way through bomb-shattered streets. Railway tracks must also be cleared and new tracks laid. Below: South African sappers remove damaged rails from the tracks in what was once a large Italian railroad station.

Restoration of public utilities, such as gas, electricity and water in devastated areas is one of the first assignments of army engineers. Below: At Terracina, Italy, damage done to the water supply lines is inspected by men of the Royal Engineers. But one must remember that engineers are more than technicians. They are fighting soldiers, capable of dropping spade or spanner and going into action with a tommy-gun.

Now the British People Must be Sold on Gold

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

All of Britain, except for its economists, was shocked to hear Lord Keynes say at Bretton Woods that gold would be brought back as a fundamental reserve money.

The economists, however had known that the postwar would have to have a place for gold in its money set-up because it alone had certain essential qualities. They also know that the new gold standard will be very unlike the old one.

But now the people have to be educated to gold and their lost confidence in it has to be restored.

THE monetary conference at Bretton Woods has produced a shock. It has affirmed the reality of money. Years ago this reality was not doubted anywhere in the world. The totalitarian states in the making, the democracies, and the Russian communist state, all accepted in their various ways the fact of money. Even when the gold standard went, there was still a very close tie of money to gold in international dealings, and if it had been suggested to the man in the street that money was unreal, and that it would be as well based on paper as on something real like gold, he would have thought it a joke in the worst of taste. The creed of the "humbug of finance" was to come later.

It came, in the first place, from politics. Nazi politics taught the humbug of finance when Germany no longer had gold; and the democracies were bound to note that the lack of gold did not stop the economic machine of the Third Reich. Fascism in Italy was slower. To finance the Abyssinian war Mussolini asked Italian wives to give their wedding rings to the state. Gold was still a real thing to Italy. But that phase also passed, and Italy contrived to carry on with practically no gold at all.

Side by side with this external influence there was, in Britain, the discovery that devotion to matters of finance had tended to take precedence over devotion to the things for which finance was created, things like production and the interchange of goods and services, and a powerful revulsion against the deification of finance took the political form of the new dogma, that money was unreal.

By and large, this is still the conviction of the British people. They have seen and heard curious things. They have seen great war machines launched and sustained without the gold which they identify with the old principle of the reality of money. They have heard Dr. Funk from Germany preaching a money based on the strong right arms of the Herrenvolk, and, at home, they have heard sincere members of Parliament talking about the soul of the British people as the finest basis for money. Gold they have heard only in association with the desperate effort to adhere to a destructive gold standard prematurely returned to the inter-war period. The very name of the metal has very intimate associations with all that is reactionary and anti-social in politics.

Keynes' Surprise

It was in this mood that the British people read of the Monetary Plan that was to provide a reasonable and equitable means for facilitating international trade after the war. They applauded Lord Keynes's impassioned defence of the Plan in the House of Lords, when they heard him demand whether he would be the one to deny his own life work and support a return to gold. Of course, he would not be the one. Nor would the British people be the one. Gold was finished. Money was an unreality. Let our right arms and our honesty attest.

Then, like a bolt from the blue, came the report that Lord Keynes, leader of the British mission to Bretton Woods, had told a Press Conference that "the real purpose of the Monetary Fund is to bring back gold as a fundamental reserve money." True, he also said that the old gold standard was so rigid that it failed to work, and he protested that the promoters of the Fund would not indulge in arbitrary and unreasonable changes in the currency price of gold. But, psychologically, this only made matters worse. This was so much like the old talk about the management of the gold standard.

Low, the famous cartoonist, on July 18 drew a picture of a horrified Bank of England and an outraged Lord Beaverbrook being presented with a baby by nurse Morgenthau, while Lord Keynes peers out smiling from the delivery room. "It can't be ours! It's got golden hair," exclaims Beaverbrook. Low did not exaggerate. It was in a mood of amazement that the British people heard Lord Keynes from Breton Woods.

Unreal Money Not Possible

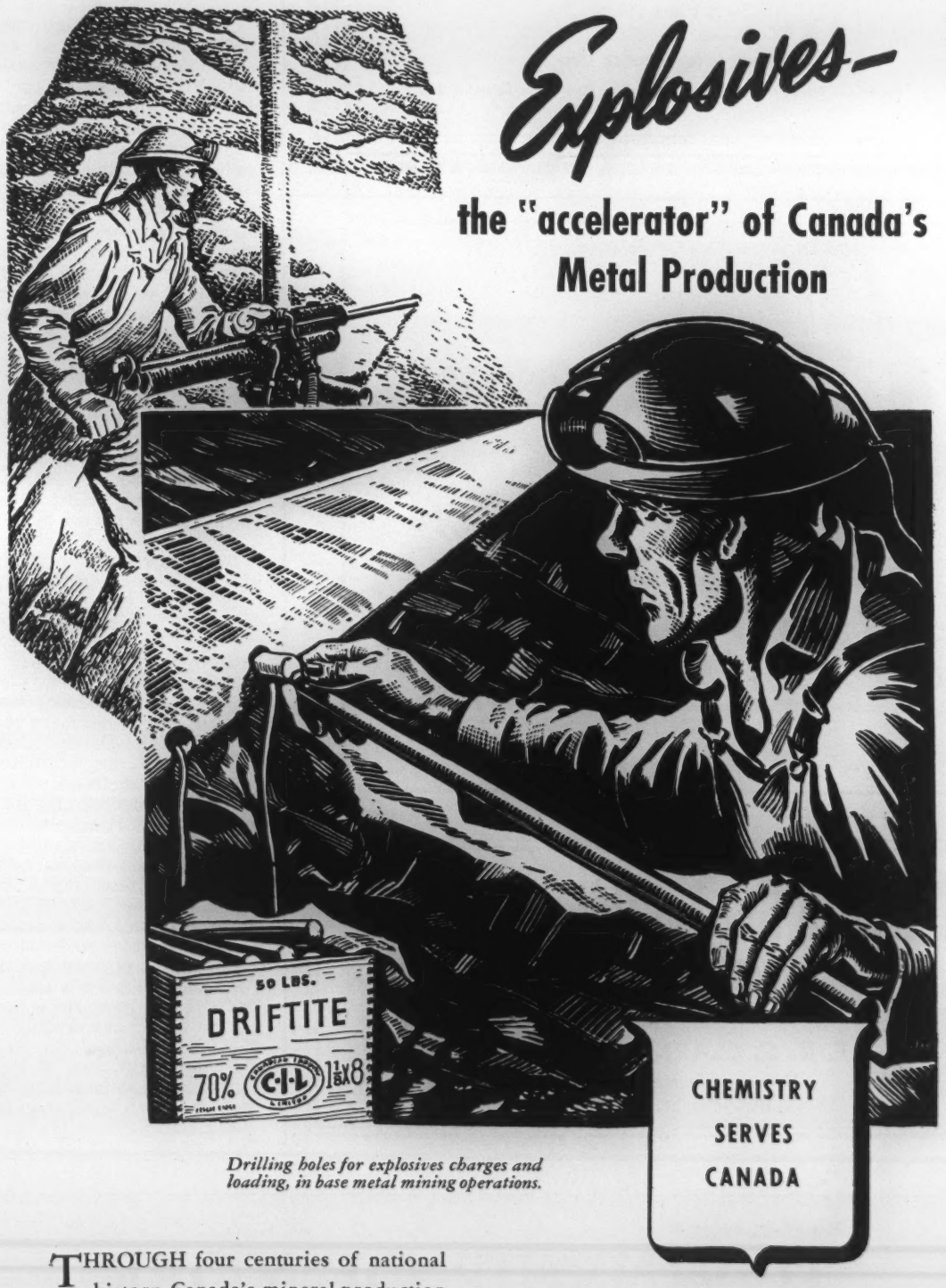
What is the underlying issue? The error is plain enough. The people have been allowed to believe in the possibility of an unreal money, a money which is based on no concrete or physical standard, and they have been abruptly shaken by the revelation that it is a simple requirement of any money that should expect to work that it must have reality apart from paper or religious faith. And that the underlying reality of gold should be given again to money is the final sacrilege against the new altar. But the issue itself is deeper. The people, after all, know nothing of money, nothing of economics. They knew nothing of the qualifications that gold possesses for acting as a standard of value, and as its store, and as a medium of exchange. To them, the issue is simply Progress or Retrogression.

It is not easy to say that the gold standard was bad precisely because it gave too little reality to money, by enforcing an unnatural rigidity. Gold is identified with the bad old days of slump and unemployment, and, more than that, with the bad old rule of reactionary politics. Gold is really Reaction to the ordinary man.

Of course, the economists had little doubt. They knew that the postwar international monetary apparatus would have to find a place for gold, because it would require certain qualities in the monetary medium that gold alone possesses. They knew, too, that the new gold standard would be very unlike the old one. It would be flexible where the old was rigid, and it would not be the whole of the currency story, as the old standard was.

But only the economists knew, and now it becomes an important political job to educate the people, and the politicians, into the mysteries of the economic compulsions that have staged this come-back for gold, and to dissever it from irrelevant political associations. An important, even a vital job, but not at all an easy one.

In the ding-dong fighting around Vire in Normandy, British troops take cover in a roadside ditch while waiting for reinforcements to come up.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B. H., London, Ont.—I would say that GYPSUM, LIME & ALABASTINE common stock is a reasonable hold for the postwar. This company has made substantial progress during the last decade and particularly during the war years. Since defaulting on the sinking fund payment on its 5½% first mortgage bonds in March, 1933, the company has steadily employed its surplus cash earnings (no dividends have been paid on the common stock since 1931) towards the purchase of its own bonds, the improvement of its plant and facilities and the building up of its financial position. Demand for the company's products in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1943, continued at a high level but the high cost of labor and materials reduced net profits below those of the preceding year. After all charges, net profits, inclusive of approximately 9 cents of refundable tax, was equal to 53 cents per share, which compares with 60 cents a share, inclusive of 7 cents refundable tax, for the previous year. Apparently earnings in the present fiscal year may be somewhat reduced from those in 1943, partly owing to the upward trend of costs and partly owing to the curtailment of building for war purposes. Looking to the postwar, there seems every reason to believe that this company should share substantially in the business activity arising from the general postwar building program.

W. F. S., Sarnia, Ont.—I do not regard the long-term prospects for RECO MOUNTAIN BASE METAL MINES as very bright. The mill recently was destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at $80,000, and it appears very doubtful if operations will be resumed as there is not the same demand now for the metals produced as when production commenced. The property was brought into production last fall by Gold Frontier Mines, when the latter's property in Red Lake was closed down due to government restrictions on new gold producers. Reco reported sufficient ore estimated for a year's mill requirements and anticipated a good operating profit. Recoveries were disappointing at first, however, some improvement was reported towards the end of the year. The concentrates were shipped to Metals Reserve Corp., under contract, but it remained to be determined if a profit could be made with the concentrates in a peacetime market.

E.L.C., Newmarket, Ont.—STOP & SHOP LTD. now owns the greater portion of all outstanding shares of THRIFT STORES LTD. It owns 14,054 common shares, or 70% of the 20,000 shares outstanding, the entire 12,000 second cumulative preference shares, and 8,243 or 70% of the total of 11,826 first cumulative preference shares. On April 1 last Stop & Shop retired all of its first and second mortgage bonds outstanding, using funds received from the sale of assets and bank loan of $62,854 for this purpose. Capital consists of 55,555 shares of 6% cumulative preference stock of $10 par and 49,845 common shares of no par value. Dividend arrears on the preference stock approximate $6.70 per share. Operations for the fiscal year closed April 30 after all charges resulted in a net loss of $5,626 against net loss of $4,035 the preceding year.

D.H., Liverpool, N.S.—Your reference to the operating revenues of the subsidiaries of BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER CO. reaching in 1943, for the first time, a level above that of the year 1929, is not complete unless it is pointed out that the past year not only ran ahead of 1929 on even terms but actually overcame a handicap in Brazilian exchange of 140%. In other words, the total revenues of $52,162,244, translated into U.S. funds, in reality would represent a total of $124,000,000 if the ruling price of the Brazilian cruzeiro, successor to the old milreis, had stood at the same level as the milreis did in 1929. For the latter showed an average of almost 12 cents (11.97c) in contrast to the average for the cruzeiro in 1943 of only 5 cents. The revenue that was passed on to the parent company of $19,432,345 in 1943 was up over $2,000,000 from the 1929 level of $17,184,634. But, measured by the same instrument of exchange, this amount would have exceeded

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Cash Reserves -- Why?

BY HARUSPEX

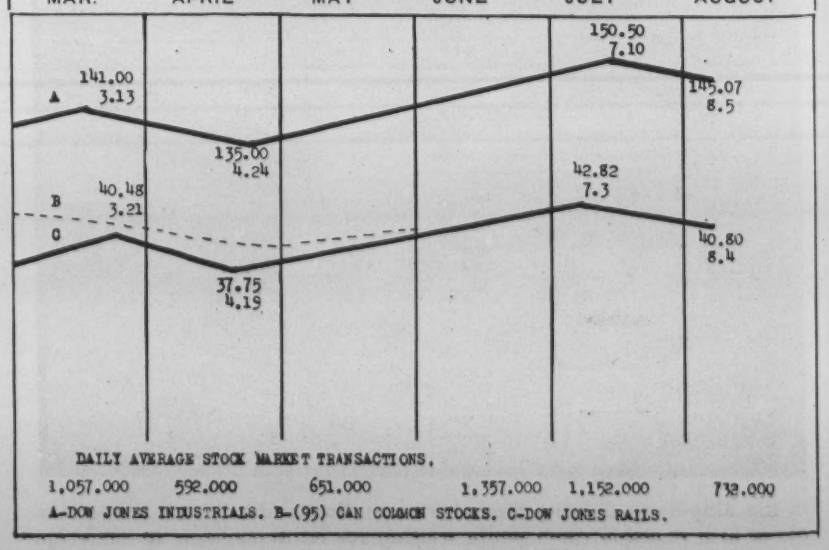
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND. Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

The SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The Short Term trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Market advance of mid-June and early July into new high ground above 1943 has been regarded by us as a culminating phase of the primary upward swing getting under way in April 1942, rather than the initiation of a new major move. Accordingly, we have felt that market analysis should be on the alert for various indications suggesting the move as at or near a point of termination. In early July, a check of technical developments, as reported in these columns at the time, showed a number of factors present that are usually associated with the closing weeks of a swing but one factor not yet in evidence. This was the five to ten-point break normally seen two to five weeks before the final top. Subsequently, a break, which is still in evidence, classifying within this range, has been witnessed. This break started from the high point of around 151 on July 10 and by July 22, or its low to date, had clipped approximately six points off of the industrial average.

This downturn was initiated by developments within Germany of a nature suggesting that internal disruption was commencing. The news, while important, would not seem sufficiently conclusive to start the market into a tailspin of beyond technical proportions. Normally, therefore, the current break could be followed by an advance of some two to five weeks' duration. Should this advance materialize, its tentative objective would be 155/160 on the industrial average, with first resistance being witnessed at around 150. As previously mentioned, an over-night collapse of Germany or Japan could, because of the major character of the news, conceivably cut this advancing expectancy short but, as a general rule, technical expectations have a way of sooner or later working out. In any event, we believe the market has advanced sufficiently, both in terms of price amplitude and duration, to justify ample cash reserves with the thought of giving consideration to additional selling if further strength is to materialize over the several weeks ahead as discussed above.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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$46,000,000. Moreover, the net per share earned in 1943 of $2.72 on the common would have represented $6.53 on the same basis as net of $2.80 shown for 1929.

F. D. W.—Ste. Adele, Que.—Active prospecting and exploration is being carried out by MONETA PORCUPINE MINES with a view to lining up properties worthy of development after the war. The company's investments, in stocks and bonds, are carried at $1,118,607, so it is assured of ample working capital for the development of an outside prospect. Its activities include some interesting prospects and it holds a vendor interest together with a one-third interest in options with Siscoe Gold Mines on the Riverside group of claims in Rouyn township, and also has a one-third interest in options on the adjoining Durbar claims. Moneta has an interest in the Wekusko Gold Mines in the Herb Lake section of Manitoba, and has agreed with Leitch Gold Mines to put up $25,000 each for three years in a prospecting program for Leta Exploration Company. The company's mining and milling plant is being maintained intact. You might write the head office at 67 Yonge St., Toronto, for a copy of the annual report which was issued in May.

L. J. J., Hantsport, N.S.—It is about a year since I have seen any report of activity on the part of GREAT LAKES IRON, at which time diamond drilling was being carried out on one of its groups. The company has a large acreage in several groups in the Steep Rock area on which considerable surface exploration has been completed as well as limited diamond drilling and it is reasonable to assume that financing is holding up further exploration.

T.J.B., Timmins, Ont.—The annual report of ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY CO. for 1943 showed an increase in gross receipts from $4,217,471 for 1942 to $4,609,205. Working expenses, rentals, interest and taxes amounted to $3,945,447, against $3,363,257, leaving net operating income at $663,757 against $854,214. With reduced bond interest sales for the first six months of 1944 again show a most satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of last year, and that, despite continued shortages in certain commodities, officials have substantial reasons for optimism as to future operations. Reporting a year ago for the first half of 1943 it was stated sales were showing a considerable increase and for the 12 months of 1943 the total of $5,290,228 not only crossed the $5,000,000 mark for the first time, but was also the highest recorded for any one year. Net profit for 1943, including 72 cents a share refundable portion of the excess profits tax, was equal to $1.60 a share on common, compared with $1.20, including 17 cents refundable, for 1942.

M. A., Kapuskasing, Ont.—MALGA PORCUPINE GOLD MINES appears to hold speculative possibilities. It is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 tons of ore have been indicated by previous diamond drilling and a large drilling program is now planned to ascertain the extent of the four zones reported to carry gold values. The sinking of a three-compartment shaft and underground work has also been recommended but this will have to await the postwar period. The grade of ore from a test run at the Buffalo Ankerite mill should run between $10 and $12, a good commercial grade, and it seems reasonable that further work should add to the present indicated tonnage. The location of the property is favorable for power and transportation.

W. G. B., Victoria, B.C.—I consider the long-term outlook for BRALORNE MINES quite promising. The company has been able to maintain profits at a relatively high level despite manpower difficulties. Net profit last year was $1.02 per share as compared with $1.12 in the previous 12 months, an outstanding performance under wartime conditions. It is the only British Columbia mine which has maintained dividends at the prewar level, having paid $1.20 per share since 1939. The ore picture has materially improved and reserves at the beginning of the year were at a new peak of 1,085,000 tons averaging 0.508 oz. gold as against 999,000 tons averaging 0.498 oz. at the end of 1942. The possibilities appear excellent for a decided betterment in production, profits and ore reserves in the postwar period. Net working capital is in excess of $1,000,000.

PORT COLDWELL MINES AND METALS had hopes of getting into production this summer but I understand are held up by government regulations. Part of the plant has been purchased and the flow sheet determined after a great deal of experimental work. Schreiber Pyramid disposed of its property to Kenecho Gold Mines for 350,000 shares and some cash, but the latter company has been inactive for about five years, diamond drilling results having failed to provide encouragement.

W. S., Vancouver, B.C.—I regard MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS as having interesting speculative possibilities over the long-term. Production at present is seriously curtailed due to war conditions, being only around 600 tons daily, but development appears to warrant an increase to around 2,000 tons daily as soon as economic conditions justify same. In the meantime the company is building up a most satisfactory ore position for future operations and the cash position is also favorable, hence, once normalcy returns production and profits should be rapidly increased. A very large ore potential is indicated in the No. 2 shaft area west of the original and present productive body.

Laura Secord Candy Shops

INDIVIDUAL sales of Laura Secord Candy Shops Limited in the fiscal year ending with September last were the highest in history, suggesting a broadening market for the company's product which should serve it well when conditions permit a greater production of candy. Dollar value of sales for that year, however, was below the previous year as owing to short supply of sugar and other ingredients it was necessary to ration sales. Wartime restrictions on production and building operations has temporarily halted the company's expansion, which is expected to be resumed after the cessation of hostilities.

Laura Secord has a long record of profitable operations and dividend distributions. In late years the company has had to absorb rising costs and the higher rates of taxation. Net profit including the refundable portion of the excess profits tax for 1942-1943 was more than sufficient to meet dividend requirements, but excluding the refundable portion it was necessary to draw on surplus for a small amount to meet the 80c dividend paid for that year. Liquid position is excellent and the company has a large amount of funds on hand with which to finance expansion when permissible and warranted.

Dollar value of sales for the year ended September 30, 1943, of $2,633,752 was moderately below that of $2,854,587 for the previous year and well above $1,792,393 for 1937-1938. Increasing volume is reflected in a higher ratio of net operating profit to gross sales. Net operating profit of $449,892 for the past year was equal to 17.1% of sales and that of $509,971 for 1941-1942 equal to 17.9% of sales, compared with a percentage of 12.1 to sales of $1,792,393 for 1937-1938. Higher taxes have offset the increase in net operating profit. Net profit, including refundable tax, for 1942-1943 amounted to $250,009 and for 1941-1942 to $250,692, equal to 87c a share in both years. Net for these years was only moderately above that of $217,717 for 1937-1938, a period in which sales were substantially less. Continuance of sales volume near the present level and relief from present rates of taxation would bring improvement in net profit.

Net working capital amounting to $188,797 at September 30, 1943, compares with $1,984,200 at September 30, 1938. Current assets of $2,068,501 at the end of the last fiscal period contrasted with current liabilities of only $179,704, and included cash of $138,056 and investments of $1,582,141.

Laura Secord has no funded debt or preferred stock issue, capital at September 30, 1943 consisting of 287,500 shares of $3. par value. Present common shares are the result of five-for-one split in the old common in 1938. Dividends have been paid on the old common from December 1928 to September 1938, when the shares were split, and a bonus of $5 a share paid in November 1938.

The present company was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1926, succeeding Laura Secord Confections Limited which commenced business in 1913. The company is engaged in the manufacture and retail sale of candy. Studios are located at Toronto and Montreal and over 80 retail stores are operated in Ontario and Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	14	9⅜	$0.87	16.1	10.8	$0.80
1942	10⅝	6½	0.87	12.2	7.5	0.80
1941	11	9	0.85	13.0	10.6	0.80
1940	13	9	0.80	16.2	11.2	0.80
1939	13¼	10	1.00	13.2	10.0	0.80
1938	14½	12¾	0.81	18.0	15.7	0.80
Average 1938-1943, inclusive				14.7	10.9	
Approximate Current Average				18.4		
Approximate Current Yield				5.0%		

Note—Earnings per share for fiscal years ended September 30. Net per share 1943 includes 12c per share refundable tax and 1942 4c per share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended September 30	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Sales	$2,633,752	$2,854,587	$2,488,825	$1,997,089	$1,745,596	$1,792,393
Operating Profit	449,892	509,971	447,082	315,941	224,388	217,717
Percentage to Sales	17.1	17.9	17.9	15.8	12.8	12.1
Net Profit*	250,009	250,692	244,904	231,087	286,787	232,916
Surplus	1,254,312	1,224,859	1,204,167	1,189,263	1,194,931	1,390,644
Current Assets	2,068,501	2,259,669	2,087,233	1,975,473	1,852,377	2,042,402
Current Liabilities	179,704	371,781	223,338	130,562	59,169	58,203
Net Working Capital	1,888,797	1,887,888	1,863,895	1,844,911	1,793,209	1,984,200
Cash	138,056	293,940	111,784	342,445	207,671	119,156
Investments	1,582,141	1,549,716	1,573,275	1,422,806	1,487,402	1,785,046

* Including miscellaneous and profit on sale of securities and assets. Also includes $33,000 refundable tax 1943 and $12,000 for 1942.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 325

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 18th July, 1944.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 98

NOTICE is hereby given that, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of August, 1944.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 1st, 1944.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1944, to shareholders of record Friday, the 15th day of September, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, August 3rd, 1944.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Prompt and Fair Claim Payments Build Goodwill for Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is poor policy for a business man to try to save some money by buying cheap insurance if, when he suffers a loss, his claim is scaled down to a fraction of what he feels he is entitled to receive under the terms of the contract.

Of more importance than the premium rate charged by an insurance company is its attitude towards its policyholders when they come before it as claimants instead of premium payers. That is the acid test by which the desirability or undesirability of a company is judged by discerning insurance buyers.

MANY of those who purchase insurance in large or small amounts look upon insurance corporations as cold, inanimate entities, entirely devoid of feeling or sympathy, and known only to them through the local agents from whom they obtain their policies. Frequently it is not until they have a claim to collect that they come in contact with the company itself through one of its claim adjusters.

As far as the policyholder is concerned, the test usually applied to determine the desirability or otherwise of an insurance corporation is the treatment he receives as a claimant at the hands of the adjuster. In the case of a claim under a policy, the adjuster is the official representative of the company, and upon him depends mostly whether the claim is properly and honestly settled to the satisfaction of the insured as well as the company.

While the adjuster is authorized to represent the insurance company in reaching an agreement with respect to the legality of the claim and the extent of the loss, he has no authority to waive the conditions or warranties in the policy. In connection with the adjustment of claims under fire insurance policies, for instance, consideration must be given to the extent of the coverage furnished under the policy, to the extent of the damage, and to the human element involved.

Notice of Loss

In the event of a loss, the insured is required by the terms of his policy to notify the insurance company in writing, but as a rule he notifies his insurance agent, who on his part generally looks into the matter and makes a rough estimate of the extent of the damage and then notifies the insurance company or companies on the risk.

Sometimes the agent may be certain that the loss is covered under the policy, and, if the amount involved is small, the insurance company may authorize him to settle the loss, thus saving the expense of sending an adjuster. In such cases, the claim is usually settled to the entire satisfaction of the insured. If, however, the amount of the loss is considerable, the company will usually assign an adjuster to the case, and his first duty will be to ascertain as definitely as possible the cause of the loss and to fix the responsibility, so that the company will have the necessary information as to the cause of the loss, and so to enable the authorities, if there are any suspicious circumstances, to take such proceeding as they may see fit.

If the adjuster should decide that the loss is not covered under the policy, because of the violation of conditions or warranties, or for some other reason, he generally informs the insured that there is some doubt as to whether or not the loss is covered under the policy. He may disclose to the agent the reasons for his finding, so that the agent will be in a position to discuss the matter intelligently with the insured. The agent may or may not be satisfied with the finding of the adjuster, and he may take up the question with the insurance company. This is a matter between the agent and the company.

Mistake in Policy

In the exceptional case it may happen that either the agent or the company has made a mistake in the writing of the policy, and in that event the question is usually decided between the company and the agent, and the adjuster is notified of the decision arrived at by the company.

It is generally recognized that the adjuster who oversteps the authority invested in him by the company only complicates the transaction of the insurance business and the settlement of honest claims, and may thus do a great deal of harm to both companies and agents. Accordingly, the adjuster must keep in mind in each case the connection between the company and the agent. The company depends upon the agent to develop its business in a certain district, while the agent is anxious to develop his business either with one company or another. Thus the adjuster must be careful not to do anything to unnecessarily disturb the agent's clients, while at the same time discharging his duty to the insurance company.

Occasionally there are cases in which the insurance policy may be voidable by reason of a violation of the policy conditions, but the company may decide on the grounds of equity or business policy to pay the loss notwithstanding its non-liability. This voluntary relinquishment by the company of a contractual right is what is known as an express waiver. Ordinarily, the matter of an express waiver is no concern of the adjuster, as the company alone has the power to waive the conditions of the policy.

Breach of Conditions Waived

While the adjuster has no authority to waive conditions of the policy, he may unintentionally do so by means of implications and actions, thereby misleading the insured. For example, as one authority has pointed out, the adjuster may make statements which lead the insured to believe that the company will waive the breach of conditions or warranties, and the insured may seek to collect a claim under a void policy on the ground that the conditions have been waived by the actions of the adjuster. He may be able to furnish such proof as to satisfy a court of law, and obtain a judgment in his favor.

For some act or some neglect to act on the part of the adjuster, a waiver may also be implied, such as when the adjuster leads the insured to believe that a known violation of the conditions of the policy will be overlooked and the claim paid. Where an adjuster undertakes to establish the extent of the loss before reporting to the company, he usually enters into a written agreement with the insured to the effect that there will be no express or implied waiver of the conditions of the policy. This is called a non-waiver agreement.

There are two classes of claimants which present their own special problems to insurance companies: (1) Those who conscientiously but mistakenly believe they have a valid claim; and (2) Those who are seeking a recovery to which they know they are not entitled. Even when dealing with the latter type of claimants, a company must take pains to have its case so plainly made and so forcefully stated as to discourage them from proceeding further with their claims.

With respect to the former class of honest but mistaken claimants, experience shows that despite the original difference in point of view, the company can go a long way by careful preparation of the case and a detailed statement of its position, to satisfy them of the correctness of the position taken by the company, and thus build up good will instead of illwill for the company and the business as a whole.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the volume of casualty insurance transacted in Canada in comparison with the volume of straight fire insurance, and also the amount transacted by Canadian incorporated companies as compared with that carried on by outside companies in this country.

—H. G. Y., Sarnia, Ont.

During the year 1943 the total net casualty premiums written in Canada by Dominion registered companies were $52,202,266, while the total net fire premiums written by Dominion registered companies were $48,434,376. Of the total casualty premiums, the Canadian companies wrote $17,074,658, the British companies, $12,954,221, and the United States and other companies, $22,173,387. Of the total fire premiums, the Canadian companies wrote $12,862,876, the British companies, $16,220,122, and the United States and other companies, $19,351,378. The casualty premiums showed an increase for the year of $2,774,510, and the fire premiums an increase of $262,917. Automobile insurance contributed the largest volume of casualty premiums in 1943, $18,895,360, combined accident and sickness insurance coming next with $7,709,337, personal property insurance next with $4,458,004, personal accident insurance next with $3,598,487, public liability insurance next with $3,462,660, sickness insurance next with $2,537,239, hail insurance with $1,774,093, then employers' liability insurance with $1,660,757, inland transportation insurance with $1,597,559, theft insurance with $1,441,820, fidelity guarantee with $1,251,916, surety guarantee with $708,405, boiler insurance with $681,020, plate glass insurance with $622,063, machinery insurance with $392,074, real property insurance with $348,478, aircraft insurance with $318,092, credit insurance with $257,351, explosion insurance with $213,775, windstorm insurance with $167,892, forgery insurance with $45,484, livestock insurance with $32,316, sprinkler with $15,235, weather with $8,822, explosion with $3,209 and falling aircraft insurance with $788.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

More Gold Listings in 1944 Than in the Past Three Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the listing this month of East Sullivan Mines and West Malartic Mines, on the Toronto Stock Exchange, the total new listings of gold mining companies so far this year numbers thirteen, a greater total than added in the whole of the previous three years. There were six new listings last year, one in 1942, four in 1941, three in 1940 and eight in 1939. Aubelle, Belleterre, East Sullivan, Frobisher, Thompson-Lundmark, Wasa Lake and West Malartic, were among those listed in recent weeks.

•

East Sullivan was incorporated in June 1944, as a subsidiary of Sullivan Consolidated Mines under an agreement which provided $100,000 for consummation of a comprehensive exploration and development program. Sullivan Consolidated completed nine diamond drill holes on the acreage which disclosed widespread gold deposition in favorable geological structures and resulted in official decision to develop the property as an entity. A diamond drill has been moved on to the property and two more will be added as quickly as can be obtained. West Malartic was incorporated in 1939. The company has just let a contract for deepening the shaft another 500 feet to open four new levels. The deepest working horizon at present is at 700 feet. It is expected the new levels will be established at the rate of one per month.

•

Another section of the Quebec gold area is in the limelight. The staking rush which followed a find made by two prospectors, Ayrheart and Alford, in Figuery township, has spread into Villemontel and Landrienne townships, west and east of Figuery. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 30,000 acres have been staked in the three townships, with 18,000 in Figuery, 6,000 to 7,000 in Villemontel and the balance in Landrienne. A company known as Rambull Gold Mines is being formed by Toronto interests on the discovery ground.

•

Much of the staking in this section of Quebec is based on the possibility that it contains a continuation of the Porcupine-Duparquet Break, a theory which has been encouraged by geologists from the federal department of mines. The discovery showing is reported as not of the spectacular type, but rather a geological bet, with some gold values indicated in preliminary sampling. Grab samples from several parallel zones are reported to have run from a few cents to over $50 per ton. Frobisher Exploration Company is reported having staked some time ago in Figuery township and the Ayrheart-Alford ground ties on to the west of the Frobisher holding. Many other well known mining interests are said to have acquired ground.

•

An estimated operating profit of $380,200, in the six months ending June 30, compared with $255,778, in the like 1943 period, is reported by Normetal Mining Corporation. The mill averaged 528 tons daily, or 68 per cent of the rated capacity, due to shortage of labor and power. These factors also necessitated limiting development chiefly to the 2,750-foot level, where about 510 feet of drifting was done, accompanied by flat diamond drilling. Results are said to have compared favorably with the levels above. Shaft sinking is being continued to 3,250 feet.

•

Assets of Wendigo Gold Mines are to be distributed to shareholders and the company reports having cash on hand sufficient to make a distribution of 29 cents per share and this is to be made forthwith. There will remain after such distribution certain assets of the company which have not yet been converted into cash and a further distribution will be made likely in the neighborhood of one cent per share. Rulings have been obtained that these distributions are not taxable income in Canada under the Dominion Income War Tax Act.

•

Macassa Mines is maintaining its ore position despite an acute shortage of labor, subsidiary orebodies on the 2,325 and other levels replacing that being mined. In one of three parallel veins on the 2,325-foot horizon, 250 feet of ore running a half ounce over a width of five feet is already showing. The three orebodies are expected to go up one level at least, but their downward extension still has to be determined. Good progress is being made with sinking the winze to open up three levels at 4,375, 4,500 and 4,625 feet.

•

Net profit of Dome Mines for the first half of 1944 was 71 cents per share. Net in the first quarter of the year was 31 cents, indicating considerable improvement in the second quarter. Production for the half year was $2,721,973.

•

Kerr-Addison Gold Mines reports a sharp drop in net profits for the second quarter of 1944 due to dwindling supply of labor. The net was only 3.09 cents per share compared with 6.43 cents in the first quarter and 12.7 cents in the final three months of 1943. Production of $667,643 in the second quarter compared with $937,620 in the first quarter.

•

With a view to having the mine in a position where the extent of the development work could be enlarged as a postwar contribution once adequate labor is to be had, Sylvanite Gold Mines is sinking an inside shaft about half way between the main workings in the eastern part of the property and the No. 4 shaft area in the ground to the north of Wright-Hargreaves. The main area is developed to a depth of 3,600 feet and the No. 4 area to 1,750 feet with the new shaft commencing at the 3,150-foot level. It has already reached a depth of 5,100 feet and instead of stopping there as originally planned, will be carried to 5,500 feet. This will allow sixteen levels at 150-foot intervals, instead of thirteen, of which three are already reached in workings in that section of the mine. Considerable preliminary development will be necessary before opening of the new levels will be fully underway.

•

A great future awaits the Yellowknife district in the opinion of Charles McCrea, K.C., following a two weeks' visit to the area. Mr. McCrea, a former Ontario Minister of Mines, is president of Negus Mines Ltd., highest grade producer in the camp, and the only one able to continue under wartime conditions. Mr. McCrea found general expectation that all the liveliness in claim-staking, diamond drilling and prospecting will result in new finds during the coming season. Exceptional activity is expected when the war is over, and he states there is every indication of its becoming an important gold area.

•

N. A. Timmins (Ont.) Ltd., is reported to have taken over the development of the Lakemount Mines property, located about three miles from Hawk Junction on the Algoma Central Railway. A large deposit of nickel, copper, chromium, silver, platinum and gold has been indicated. It is evident the Timmins interests, who control the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corp., with a refining plant in Sault Ste. Marie, 145 miles distant, are interested in the chromium content of the ore. The Timmins interests are said to plan deeper drilling and if a new company is formed it is understood Lakemount will receive 40% of the capital stock.

A mock attack by Mosquito pilots on enemy gun sites, similar to those made on enemy gun sites was made recently, so pilots could learn the reactions of gunners thus attacked. Here gunner and pilot compare notes.

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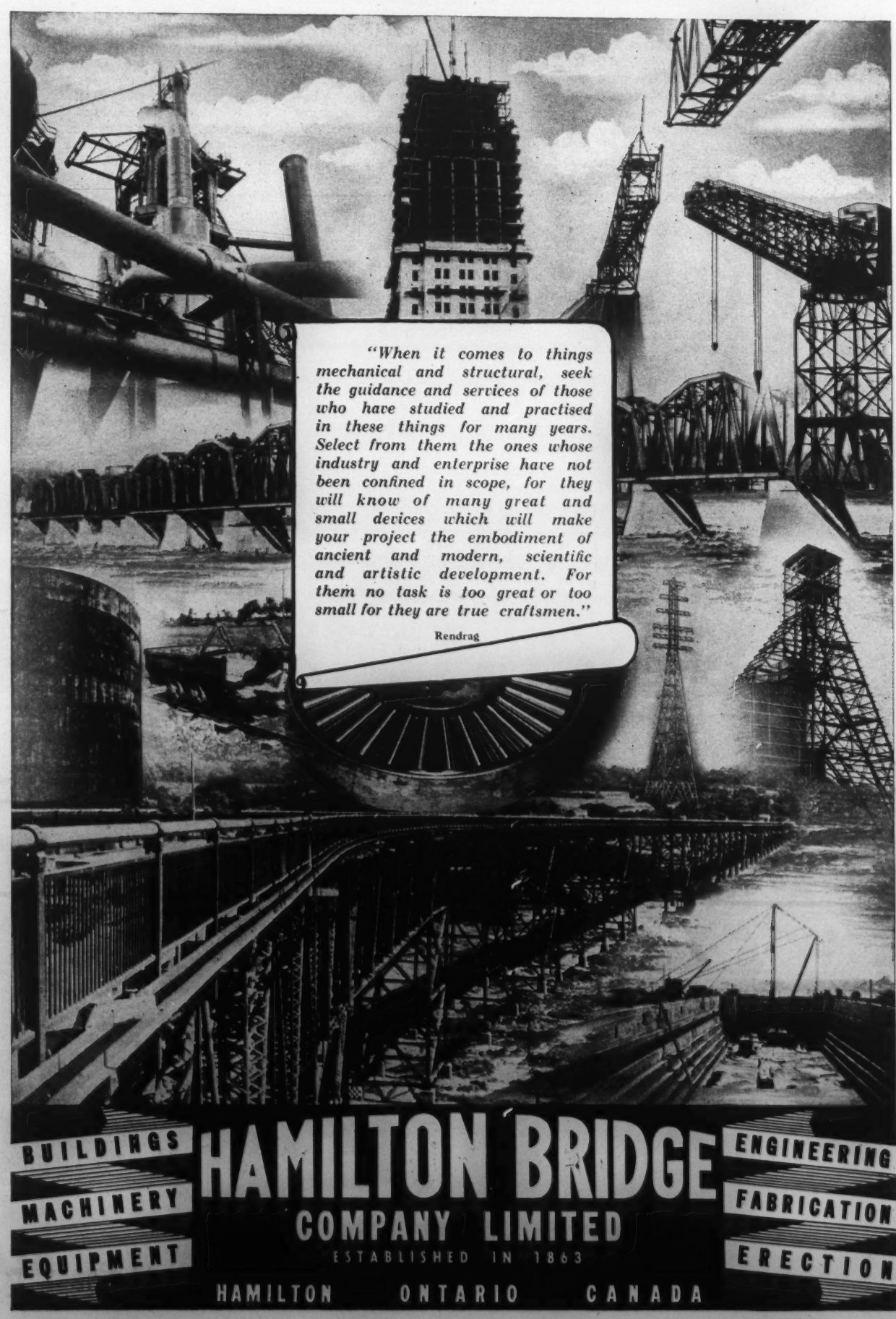
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It's Foolish to Dream Of Britain in a Shell

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

A group of parliamentarians and economists are disputing the fundamental theory that Britain can't be self-sufficient and to be prosperous must depend on an export trade.

Is self-sufficiency possible? "Yes," says Mr. Woodhouse, "if Britons are content to put back the clock a hundred years."

London.

ONE OF the most striking aspects of the current discussion in Great Britain, among the economists, the businessmen, and in Parliament, is the emergence of a quite new school of thought, which refuses to give allegiance to the dogma of the absolute necessity of exports to the British standard of life. So far, this heresy has been found mostly in Parliament, where its expression has suffered from the inability of its sponsors to sound as though they knew anything at all about economics; and, to a less extent, it has been seen among the new school of economists, whose case is worth examination. It has not got any foothold on the hard thinking of business, though it would be wrong to attribute this entirely to sound thinking, since its cause may be as much in tradition, the retention of a principle because it has been known to work.

The economists who argue that the present tendency is to put an unauthorized halo round exports pursue an interesting line of thought. Exports are not good in themselves for a country, except for what they bring, and what they bring is imports. Imports are not good in themselves; but for what they do. What they do is to satisfy wants that otherwise could not be satisfied.

The Anti-Export Stand

But, says this school, how far is it true to say that they could not be satisfied by home production? Is it not true that the major part of what Britain imports could be produced at home? And is it not true that the only reason why they are not produced at home is because of the retention, in all its classical absolutism, of the principle of the international division of labor? And is it not true that there is obviously a point somewhere at which the advantages of this division of labor must disappear? And is that point not precisely where division of labor adversely influences our domestic employment and the utilization of our natural domestic resources?

By all means, they say, continue to export, for you will not grow pineapples in Britain, or mine copper, or tap from its tropical home the rubber juice. But do not suppose that for all time you must send over your manufactured goods to bring wheat into the country, or potatoes, or eggs, or powdered milk. There is a point at which it would be better economically to produce these at home. It can be done. Look at what we have done in this war.

By this argument the economist-heretics support the parliamentary heretics, who have been attacking the Government's declared opinion that the full employment program outlined in the White Paper will only be possible in the context of a restored export trade, saying, indeed, that it is self-evident that the fewer the exports the greater the need for a full employment policy at home.

Not yet a big body of parliamentary opinion, the advocates of this view possess a weapon of meretricious appeal to swell their number. It is so very much better to say that the worse off Britain is the more she should act like wealth, rather than to argue from her relative poverty a need to make herself wealthy.

Where is the truth? The first absolute truth is that in purely economic terms it so happens that certain areas in the world are much more suited than others are to produce certain commodities. It is absolutely true that wheat can come from the Canadian soil more cheaply than from the British, absolutely true that rubber runs cheaper from the Malayan tree than from the tree under glass in Britain, absolutely true that eggs are more economically produced in Denmark than in Britain. The fact that even after transport and insurance costs these, and a thousand other, things are still cheaper in British shops and factories than the home-produced article, is also true. And it is true that Britain has resources and—not less important—qualities and abilities that make it possible for her to produce and ship a wide range of manufactured goods so that they arrive in overseas countries more cheaply than those countries could themselves produce. If, indeed, they could produce them at all.

Back a Hundred Years

It would, indeed, be unnatural if it were not so. Unless the world is to drown economic sanity in a flood of political fear, unless it is to put back the clock a hundred years, it will do what every nation does within itself, apportion productive functions to the areas and people most suited to perform them. To say that Britain should grow her own wheat is about as sensible economically as to say that the cotton industry of Lancashire, which is now in Lancashire for climatic reasons, should be moved to London, the major centre of domestic purchasing power.

Except, of course, as the new-style economists say, that if you could be sure that you were injuring national interest by subscribing to the principle of international division of labor. Here the question is what is the national interest.

If it were in the national interest, as some members of Parliament think, to be perpetually ready for war, then a policy of economic self-sufficiency would be necessary. If it were in the national interest for every person to be employed on any project at all so long as he was employed, then the doctrine of the maximum benefit to the greatest number, would be clearly inapplicable. If it were in the national interest for Merrie England to be restored, with its Shakespearean peasantry and its feudal picturesqueness, then we should grow all our own wheat and prevent industry from crowding out our sheep.

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